THE FLOWERS COLLECTI

THE NEW ERA.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER---NEUTRAL IN POLITICS AND RELIGION.

Devoted to the Interests of Education, Agriculture, the Mechanic Arts, News, Markets, &c.

VOL. III. GOLDSBORO', N. C., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1855. NO. 40

TO ADVERTISERS.

The circulation of the New Era is second to that of no paper in the State, East of Raleigh, and is steadily increasing. It is extensively taken in every county in the Eastern and Southern parts of North Carolina, and has a number of subscribers in other States. It is therefore, one of the very best advertising mediums in this section of country.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 Sqr.	1 Insertion	$1,00	1 "	1 Year	8,00
1 "	2 Insertions	1,25	2 "	1 "	15,00
1 "	3 "	1,50	3 "	1 "	21,00
1 "	4 "	1,75	4 "	1 "	26,00
1 "	5 "	2,00	5 "	1 "	30,00
1 "	3 Months	3,00	10 "	1 "	50,00
1 "	6 "	5,00	15 "	1 "	70,00

from 5 to 10 squares add $4,00 per square.

Twelve lines is a square and six or less half a square.

GREAT ATTRACTION

AT THE ROLLINGBROOK

BOOT AND SHOE SALOON!

J. S. CLARK having enlarged his fashionable saloon, would respectfully announce to the trade at large that he has now on hand the largest and most fashionable stock of Boots and shoes in this city, and for variety and style will compete with any similar establishments in this section of country, being enabled to suit the most fastidious taste. His assortment he can warrant to consist of the best material and made by the best workmen.

He would respectfully solicits call from the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina, as he is determined to establish an unexcelled custom by keeping the best material and asking the lowest prices.

He has on hand a variety of Ladies and gentlemen's Boots, Shoes and slippers, such as Morroco, Calfskin, Kid, Buskin, Patent leather, Gum, Velvet, Fancy-worked, Mixed, and a large assortment of Gaiters of every style and color, with other kinds too numerous to mention, and unequalled in price.

He has also a large assortment of Trunks, Valieces, Carpet- bags, and new style Ladies' Bonnet Trunks, all of which he will sell unusually low. Those interested in the wholesale trade will find it to their advantage to give him a call. He would particularly ask the Ladies and Gentlemen of Petersburg to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere, as it is a pleasure to show goods. Remember his motto, "Quick sales and small profits." J. S. C.

Petersburg, Va., Nov. 28, 1854. 29—1y

NOTICE.

WE, the Building Committee of the Presbyterian Church, at Goldsboro', N. C., will receive proposals until the 20th of Feb. 1855, for building a brick Church 55 by 40 feet, as follows:

1st Proposals for the brick work.

2nd, Proposals for the wood work, or

3rd, Proposals for the completion of the whole Church.

The plan and specifications may be seen by applying to the Committee.

Address Committee at Everettsville, N. C.

WILLIS HALL, JOHN AVERITT, SAMUEL SMITH, JAMES McDUFFIE, Rev. D. T. TOWLES, J. D. CAMPBELL. } Committee.

Everettsville, Dec. 25th, '54. 2-4t.

S. W. WHITAKER'S

BOOKSTORE,

South-side Market street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WM. L. S. TOWNSHEND,

SUCCESSOR TO BRITON & TOWNSHEND,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

GROCER,

No. 2, Market Street,

Jan 9, '55.—1y. Wilmington, N. C

NOTICE.

WILL be sold if not previously disposed of, on TUESDAY, of February Court, at the Court House door, in Goldsboro' a Tract of Land, containing about 200 Acres, beautifully situated, about three miles from Goldsboro' on the Plank Road. There is a most excellent well of water on the premises and the place would make a very pretty and beautiful Summer residence.

Terms will be accommodating. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, or to Hamilton Howell, or to Lewis Sasser, either of whom will show the premises and of course set forth there merits.

Jan 3, 1855—ts J. T. KENNEDY.

NOTICE.

ALL who are indebted to Elisha Pipkin, will please come forward and settle their accounts; or they will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

Goldsboro', N. C., Jan. 2, 1855—tf

SPECIAL NOTICE.

PERSONS having business with Goldsboro' Female College, relating to account for Provisions, or due the Institution for instruction, will apply to W. K Lane. For Stock, to W. S. G. Andrews. Wishing to sell provisions, apply to Mrs. Moore or Dr. Closs. For all information pertaining to the Instructional Department, apply to myself.

JAMES H. ERENT.

December 28th, '54. 83—

COL. BENTON'S WORK.

THIRTY YEARS VIEW

Or a History of the Workings of the American Government for thirty Years.

ANY Person wishing a copy of this valuable work, will please hand or send their names to the subscriber, who is Agent for the Publisher. First Vol. will be issued in April, and delivered immediately.

A. W. ERNULL.

Greenville, March 27th, 1854.—tf

STEAM SAW MILL.

THE Subscribers have just erected and put in perfect order, 15 miles from Goldsboro', and immediately on the line of the North Carolina Rail Road a Steam Circular saw Mill—two saws, and are now ready to receive orders. Their lumber will be cut from the very best timber, and orders will be filled without delay. Address

BALLENGER, COGDELL & CO.

Goldsboro,' N. C. June 21 1854 2—tf.

MODEL ARCHITECT!—A series of Original Designs for Cottages, Villas, Suburban Residences, etc., accompanied by explanatory specifications, estimates and elaborate details; prepared expressly for the use of Projectors and Artizans throughout the United States. by Sam'l Sloan, Architect, in two volumes.

This work we can recommend as being the best of the kind we have ever seen.

For sale at the cheap central Book and Piano store of GAINES & RICHES.

May 14th, 1854—1y

NOTICE.

1300 OR 1400 Acres of valuable Land for sale. The subscriber being desirous of selling his land, offers for sales one tract situated in the county of Wayne on the waters of Mill Creek adjoining the lands of Mary Everett, Kinion, Grantham and William Cox—containing 763 acres, enough cleared for a good 4 horse crop and one half to ly out every year, a good dwelling house and exeellent out houses and a a first rate well of water. The other tract is situated on Falling Creek and House River, immediately below the mouth of the Creek enough cleared land for a good two horse Farm and let half rest every year—this tract contains 600 acres and on it about two hundred acres of excellent lands to clear, but little if any of it, subject to be over-flowed by the highest freshts, the lands to clear will compare favorably with any on the River—on this tract there is about 150 acres of high land an excellent well of water, but the buildings are not very good, the situation of either of the places is high and dry, and as to health will compare with most places in the county. Those wishing to buy land willdo well to call and examine as I am determined to sell. MICAJAH COX.

Oct. 3rd, 1854—

HE NEW ERA.

ENNEDY, SMALL & CO.,

PROPRIETORS.

. FENNELL, PRINCIPAL EDITOR

TERMS.

Dollars per annum—if not paid within months $2,50, and if payment be delayed the expiration of the year $3,00 will inbly be charged.

y person sending us four new subscribers 8,00 will be entitled to the paper one year letters should be addressed to the Prours, Goldsboro', N. C.

To insure attention all letters should be paid.

continuances must be ordered before the f the year, otherwise, the subscriber will sponsible for another year.

No paper will be discontinued until all rages are paid.

DR. JOHNSTON.

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL

HERE may be found the most speedy and effectual remedy in the world for all

SECRET DISEASES.

cts, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Pain in Loins, Affections of the Kidneys, Loss of Orie Power, Nervous Irritability, Disease of Head, Nose, Throat or Skin, and all those ticular Disorders, arising from a certain Seer Habit or Youth, which, if not cured, produes Constitutional Debility, renders Marage impossible, and, in the end, destroys th Body and mind.

YOUNG MEN,

pecially, who have become the victims of olitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive bit which annually sweeps to an untimely ave thousands of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who ght otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence, or waked ecstasy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.

MARRIAGE.

Married persons, or those contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, should immediately apply to Dr. Johnston and be restored.

OFFICE NO. 7, SOUTH FREDRICK ST.,

SEVEN DOORS FROM BALTIMORE STREET, EAST SIDE, up the steps.

BE PARTICULAR in observing the NAME and NUMBER, or you will mistake the place.

Be not enticed from this office.

A cure warranted or no charge made, in

FROM ONE TO TWO DAYS.

The many thousands cured at this Institution, and the very extensive practice of Dr. J. is a sufficient guarantee that he is the only proper physician to be consulted.

DR. JOHNSTON.

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, graduate of one of the most eminent Colleges of the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the Hospitals of London, Paris, and Philadelphia, and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known; many troubled with ringing in the ears and head when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, and bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

A CERTAIN DISEASE.

When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an illtimed sense of shame, or dread of discovery, deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability, can alone befriend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, such as ulcerated sore throat, discased nose, nocturnal pains in the head and shin bones and arms, blotches on the head, face and extremities, progress on with frightful rapidity, till at last the palate of the mouth, or the bones of the nose fall in, and the victim of this awful disease becomes a horrid object of commiseration, till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings, by sending him to

"That bourne from whence no traveller returns."

To such, therefore, Dr. JOHNSON pledges himself to preserve the most inviolable secrecy; and, from his extensive practice in the first hospitals in Europe and America, he can confidentially recommend a safe and speedy cure to the unfortunate victim of this horrid disease. It is a melancholy fact, that thousands fall victims to this dreadful complaint, owing to the unskillfulness of ignorant pretenders, who, by the use of that deadly poison, mercury, ruin the constitution, and either send the unfortunate sufferer to an untimely grave, or else make the residue of life miserable;

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. J. addresses young men and all who have injured themselves by private and improper indulgences.

These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pain in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

MENTALLY.

The fearful effects of the mind are much to be dreaded: Loss of memory, confusion of ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evil forebodings, Aversion to Society, Self Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c. are some of the evils produced.

Thousands of persons of all ages, can now judge what is the cause of their declining health. Losing their vigor becoming weak, pale and emaciated, and have a singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of consumption.

Dr. Johnston's Invigorating Remedy, for

GENITAL DISEASES.

By this great and important remedy, weakness of the organs are speedily cured, and full vigor restored—Thousands of the most Nervous and Debilitated individuals who had lost all hope, had been immediately relieved. All impediments to MARRIAGE, Pysical or Mental Disqualification, Nervous Irritability, Trembling and Weakness, or Exhaustion of the most fearful kind, speedily cured.

YOUNG MEN.

Young men who have injured themselves by a certain practice indulged in when alone—a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school—the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured, renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately.

What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, and the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequence of deviating from the path of nature, and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons before contemplating MARRIAGE, should reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness. Indeed, without these, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage, the prospect hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair, and filled with the melancholy reflection, that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own.

Oh, how happy have hundreds of misguided youths been made, who have been suddenly restored to health from the devastations of those terrific maladies which result from indiscretion.

TAKE NOTICE.—Let no false delicacy prevent, but apply immediately, and save yourself from the dreadful consequences of this terrible malady. **Weakness of the organs** immediately cured, and full vigor restored.

TO STRANGERS.

The many thousands cured at this institution within the last twelve years, and the numerous important Surgical Operations performed by Dr. J., witnessed by the reporters of papers and many others, notices of which have again and again appeared before the public, is sufficient guarantee to the afflicted.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. Johnston may religiously confide to his skill as a physician.

There are so many ignorant and worthless quacks copying Dr. J.'s advertisements, and advertising themselves as physicians trifling with and ruining the health of the already afflicted—that Dr. Johnston deems it necessary to say, especially to those unacquainted with his reputation, that his Credentials or Diplomas always hang in his office.

All letters must be post paid. Remedies sent to all parts of the country.

Office No. 7 South Fredrick Street Baltimore, Md.

December 5, 1854—1y

Goldsboro' Cards.

DR. M. D. CRATON,

WOULD hereby respectfully tender his thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage received during the past year; and would ask, and hopes to receive by a strict attention to business a continuance of the same. Office, opposite Dr. Davis'. [1y] Sept. 22, '54.

DR. E. H. GOFLET

OFFERS His professional services to the citizens of Goldsboro' and the surrounding country.

He deems it due to himself to state that he has been engaged in the practice of medicine in a neighboring county for the past fifteen years, and believes he is perfectly familiar with the treatment of diseases incident to this locality.

He may be found at Mrs. Griswold's Hotel.

Goldsboro', June 12, 1854. 8-tf.

GEO. V. STRONG,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

Office immediately opposite the residence of J. A. GREEN, Esq.

May 12, 1853.

WILLIAM BOGART,

CONTRACTOR, CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

Sash, Blinds, and Doors, made and repaired at the shortest notice.

All communications through the Post Office, punctually attended to. W. B.

Goldsboro', May 5, 1853 tf.

B. D. FORD,

DEALER IN

Marble Monuments, Head and Foot Stones Tomb Tops, Box Tombs, &c.

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

Every variety of Marble Work, both for building and Monumental purposes, kept constantly on hand. Will be happy to attend to all calls in his line from the inhabitants of Wayne and the adjoining Counties.

Goldsboro', April, 1852 1y

Wilmington Cards.

HOLLMES' HOTEL,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

NO pains will be spared to make the Patrons of the House comfortable. The rooms will be kept clean—attentive servants, and the table furnished with the best of everything.

OWEN HOLMES.

Sept. 24. 1y.

GEO. MYERS,

Wholesale and Retail Grocer and

DEALER IN

Wines, Teas, Liquors, Segars,

FRUITS, CONFECTIONERIES, &c.

FRONT STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Sept. 24. 1y.

W. H. McKOY,

GROCER,

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WATER ST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Sept. 24. 1y.

T. G. & B. G. WORTH,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

Brown's Building, Water st.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

INITIAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.

Sept. 24th. 1y.

JAMES E. HETS,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give personal attention to business entrusted to his care.

Sept. 24th. 1y.

JAS. H. FLANNER,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Wilmington, N. C.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments of produce for sale or shipment.

Sept. 24. 1y.

JOHN A. PARKER.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PAINTS, OILS, AND GLASS, kept always on hand.

ALSO,

Blake's Fire-Proof Paint,

AND

Mineral Composition Fire-Proof Paint

All orders punctually attended to.

Wilmington, May, 1853. 2—1y.

D. McMILLAN. J. C. BOWDEN.

McMILLAN & BOWDEN,

INSPECTORS OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS.

Office, corner of North Water and Chestnut Streets, Wilmington, N. C.

April 1, 1854. tf.

CHAS. J. TAYLOR'S,

EMPIRE RESTAURANT,

CORNER 2nd and MARKET STS.,

Jan. 9, '55.—1y. Wilmington, N. C

J. M. MONK,

Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

OFFICE IN HALL'S BUILDING N. W. ST.

Prompt and personal attention given to the sale or shipment of all kinds of country produce.

may be found at the Store recently occupied by Grady & Monk.

Sept. 24. 1y.

CASHWELL & PARKER,

COMMISSION

Merchants,

NORTH WATER STREET,

D. CASHWELL, J. A. PARKER, } WILMINGTON, N. C.

A. MARTIN,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant, and General Agent,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Wilmington, May 5, 1853. 1—

C. DuPREE & CO.,

FORWARDING

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

September 12, 1854. 1y

Petersburg Cards.

J. J. READ,

Wholesale Grocer,

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

BOLLINGBROOK ST.,

Petersburg, Va.

N. B.—Cash advanced on consignments.

November 28, 1854. 39—1y.

Norfolk Cards.

F. M. BURROUGHS,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.

MAIN STREET,

NORFOLK, VA.

Oct. 24, 1854.—25

J. G. HODSDEN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

CABINET FURNITURE,

NO. 65 & 67 HIGH STREET,

PORTSMOUTH, VA.

Oct. 24, 1854. 25—1y.

STUCCO PLASTERING.

GEORGE A. GASTON having located in the town of Goldsboro', would most respectfully beg to offer his services in the plastering business to the citizens of Goldsboro' and the surrounding neighborhood.

He has done work for Col. J. J. Baker, Col. W. J. Nelson, and John T. Kennedy, Esq., to whom he would beg to refer, as all for whom he has worked are willing to certify as to the superiority of his workmanship.

G. A. GASTON.

Goldsboro', June 13, 1854. 8-tf.

VIRGINIA

MALE AND FEMALE

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

This Institution, located at

PORTSMOUTH, VA.

Is now in successful operation under the supervision of

N. B. WEBSTER.

THE course of Studies is *extensive, thorough and practical*, especial attention being given to MATHEMATICS and the NATURAL SCIENCES while the ANCIENT AND MODERN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE, are by no means neglected. Students are prepared for any College, or any class in College, or may here complete an entire collegiate course.

Six eminent Teachers devote their time to the management and instruction of the school and occasional assistance is obtained from others. The Institute has the advantage of a commodious building, extensive Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, Library, the most approved Boston School-room Furniture, Cabinets of Minerals and Geological Specimens, Maps, Diagrams, &c.

Female Department.

In the Female Department of the Institute, young Ladies have unsurpassed facilities for obtaining a *useful* education.

Scientific subjects taught principally by Lectures.

Military Exercises

Are attended to by such as choose to join the Corps. Arms are supplied by the State.

For further information apply to the President. As the number of students is *limited*, persons at a distance should ascertain by letter if there is any vacancy, before leaving their homes. Mr. W. can accomodate a few boarders in his family.

N. B. WEBSTER, *President.*

Oct. 10 1854.—3t

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.

THE subscriber having disposed of his entire interest in the Wayne Institute and Normal College, and being in duty compelled to devote a part of his time to the education of his own family, will open a select family School on Monday the 8th of January next. The school may be regarded as a preparatory one of a high order, and, as the number of pupils will be limited, he hopes to make it every way worthy of the confidence and support of his friends.

Students from abroad will be expected to board with the family, unless they can be placed in the care of relations; and strict conformity to the most approved rules of refinement and propriety, in and out of school, will be scrupulously enforced. The total expenses of the scholastic year, exclusive of washing, will not exceed $150.00.

WM. ROBINSON.

Goldsboro', N. C. Dec. 19 '54.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE progress of time and consequent change of season has made it necessary for us to provide for your winter wants. We have done so, and now have ready, a first rate stock of

WINTER GOODS,

Laid in with care and such as we believe will suit the people of Wayne, and the surrounding counties. It is impossible to enumerate all the articles, but among them are Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Merinos, Alapaccas, Silks, Delains, Merages, Poplins, Raw Silks, Prints, Canions, Muslins, Ribbons, Velvets, Shirting, Stripes, Ginghams, Osnaburgs, Checks, and Cotton Stripes, Marlboro and Carolina Stripes, and Plaids, Kirseys, Linseys, Blankets, Drillings, Flannels, Osnaburgs, Linens, Table Cloths, and Covers, and as ready made Clothing is low, we have a good stock of heavy CLOTHING, superior to any we have ever had, and astonishingly cheap. Consisting of Overcoats, business Coats, Pants and Vests, with a few Cloth Coats, and Cassimere Pants.

HARDWARE:

Full sets of Blacksmiths Tools, having Bellows from 34 inches down to 28. Nails, Locks, Hinges, all sorts; Planes, Saws, Files, Augers Chisels Compasses, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Trace Chains, Hoes, Smoothing Irons, Pots, Spiders, Ovens, Cart Boxes, Hatchets, Axes, (warranted,) Andirons, Shovels, and Tongs, Iron—Steel, &c.

SHOES AND BOOTS,

Hats and Caps, Young Americas, Wideawake Extra Congress II Puritans, and other beautiful styles, Groceries, Cigars, Coffees, Spices, Molasses, Salt, &c. In Agricultural Implements, we expect to offer a good supply of the best in use as soon as received.

LEATHER.

Sole, Calf Skins and Lining Skins—Spun Cotton, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, and Brushes, Window Glass, Putty, and assortment of fine soaps and Perfumery. As it is impossible in an advertisement to enumerate all the articles we have, we extend a general invitation to the public to call and see for themselves. Our prices are moderate, profits very small, and we hope by strict attention to the wants of the community to merit a continuance of your favors.

Produce taken in payment as usual.

ANDREWS & WASHINGTON.

Oct. 10, 1854.

JOHNSON HIGH SCHOOL.

ELEMENTARY AND CLASSICAL, situated six miles north of Smithfield. The [illegible] Session [illegible] five months, commences on the 20th inst. Classic, the elementary department, $8 to $10. Classical $15. Board in the best of families, including all necessary expenses, $5 per month.

S. A. O'DANIEL, A. B., *Principal.*

PHARAOH RICHARDSON, LAZARUS PEARSON, LUNSFORD RICHARDSON. } *Trustees*

March 8, 1854 45

$100 REWARD

RANAWAY from the subscriber a mulatto boy about five feet 10 inches high, stout built and very pain spoken, known by the name of Charles Winn and son of Adam Winn, formerly belonging to Ferifold Jernigan. I think he is lurking in Wayne or Sampson County, and probably he may try to make his escape to a free State. The above reward will be paid to any one that will deliver him to me or his confinement in any jail in the State so that I may get him again.

THOMAS BENNETT.

May 7th 1854. tf.

The Greytown affair is yet unsettled but

WILKINSON & JOLLY,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,

Encouraged by the patronage already received, have determined to locate permanently in the town of Goldsboro', and respectfully solicit the kind patronage of the town and neighborhood.

They may be found at present by application at the Drug Store.

W. J. JOLLY.

J. D. WILKINSON.

Goldsboro', August 30th, 1854. tf

FARMER'S LOOK HERE.

WE have now in store, a large quantity of Goods adapted to your wants, which we will sell you low for cash or for your produce.

We have now ready,

100 bushels Turks Island Salt,
100 sacks Ground Alum, do.
50 " Table and Dairy do.
10 barrels New River Mullets,
500 pounds Fine Codfish,
100 Ploughs, Nos: [illegible],
500 Plough Points,
50 barrels Powell and Varietta Whiskey,
5 do Imperial Gin,
5 do Cognac Brandy,
20 Family superfine and fine Flour.

D. C. CARRINGTON & CO.

Jan. 1st, 1855. 8—2w.

DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE

Having located permanently in Goldsboro,' I am willing to dispose of my farm in Lenoir, adjoining the lands of Mr. W. Auldridge, in the fork of Falling and Groundnut Creek, about 10 miles N. W. of Kinston, and about 100 yards distant from the survey of the Atlantic Railroad. The farm, on which is a good Mill seat, consists of 450 acres, 150 of which are cleared, 150 good marsh land, partly drained, deadened and ready for clearing, and the balance is well timbered upland.

Farther description is deemed unnecessary, as purchasers generally examine for themselves. The terms will be made easy or negroes will be taken in payment for the whole or part of the purchase money. Mr. John Fields will show the premises to persons calling on him.

LEMON LYNCH.

Dec. 19 6t

THE undersigned having fitted up a Boarding House, on the South East corner of Grant and Dock Streets, with every facility for accommodating boarders, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public.

JAS. S. WREN,

Wilmington, N. C

Jan 9, '55 34-

NORFOLK, VA., 1854.

THE Subscribers having engaged in the WHOLESALE GROCERY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, have removed to Schlicher's Wharf, where they intend keeping a large and varied assortment of Groceries, suitable for the Town and County Trade, which they will offer on accommodating terms.

Best Orange County Butter and Cheese always on hand and for sale low, as they have unusual facilities for obtaining these articles. Cotton Bagging and Bale Rope constantly on hand.

All consignments to them shall have especial attention; prompt returns and liberal advances made on the same, commissions for selling grain and Cotton, only 1 per cent.

BOCKOVER & WILDER

REFERENCES.

Hardy & Brothers, Norfolk, Va.
Herman & Co., do do
A. B. McLean, Pres't Amer'n Insu'e Co.
Dr. D. M. Wright, Norfolk, Va.
Jenkins & Whidbee, Baltimore, Md.
Handy & Brother, do
Bonnell, Brown, Hall & Co., New York,
R. H. Wyatt, do
J. H. Todd, Orange Co., do
Benj'a Tuttle, Esq., Sussex Co., N. J.
H. J. Beemer, do
Dr. T. D. Warren, Edenton, N. C.
Joseph Norcom, do do
B. W. Hathaway, do do
Hardy & Co., Bertie Co, do
H. A. Gilliam, Washington, do
Col. S. B. Sharp, Hertford, do
Jos. Mardree, Perquimans, do
E. C. Ehringhaus, E. City, do
James S. Long, E. City, do
James Cassedey, Wilmington, do
Rev'd Wm. E. Pell, Raleigh, do

Oct. 24, 1854 25—3m.

EVERITTSVILLE

Female Academy.

THE Summer session of this School will commence on the 19th of June next, and terminate on the 17th November. The present incumbent, Mr. J. D. Campbell, A. M., Principal, assisted by well qualified teachers.

J. C. SLOCUMB.

Secretary Board Trustees

May 17th, 1854.—tf.

SCHOOL

FOR

YOUNG LADIES.

A boarding school will open on the 15th of August 1854, for the reception of Young Ladies in a healthy and pleasant neighborhood, five miles from Smithfield, N. C. The teacher, Mrs Law has been selected with due care, and comes very highly recommended for her moral and literary qualifications, and her great success and experience as a practical teacher during sixteen years in the southern States. The government of the school will be mild but strictly, systematic under modern principles. The manners of Young Ladies will be particularly attended to and their management entirely paternal.

There will be rendered a monthly report of the advancement and deportment of each pupil.

It is designed to make this a *Home* school of the highest order, where the comfort and improvement of its members will be carefully watched over.

The following branches will be taught at unprecedented low prices.

Terms per session of five months, orthography reading, writing and defining,	$6,00
All the higher English branches with the above,	8,00
The French, Italian, Spanish and German languages each	8,00
	gratis
Vocal music	15,00
Music on Spanish Guitar	2,50
Use of instrument	15,00
Music on Melodeon	17,50
Music on Piano	2,50
Use of instruwent	5,00
Drawing & Oriental Painting each	8,00
Painting in water colors and wax work each	12,00
Painting in oil colors,	8,00
Incidental	50

Pupils may enter at any time and charge from entrance to close of session, except in cases of protracted sickness.

Books and Stationery furnished at cost.

Board convenient to school will be furnished at $6,00 per month.

For further particulars address Mrs. M. A. Law or either of the subscribers at Smithfield, N. C.

A. G. POWELL, B. SMITH.

July 28th, 1854.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

PROF. N. B. WEBSTER, offers his service for the ANALYSIS of Ores, as those of Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper, Iron, &c.; of Soils, Clays, Sands, Marls, &c.; of Mineral Waters; also of the products of art. His Laboratory is well supplied with Fresenius' Tests and pure reagents, as well as the most approved Chemical Apparatus

Jan. 9th, '55. 34-

GAZETTEER

OF

NORTH CAROLINA.

THE undersigned is engaged in conjunction with others in the preparation of a GAZETTEER of the State of North Carolina, and desiring to render the work as complete and satisfactory as possible, respectfully solicits the countenance and aid of the citizens of the State in furthering the undertaking. The miscellaneous character of the materials out of which a Gazetteer of the State must necessarily be constructed, suggests the importance of securing the co-operation of persons in every county who may be able to furnish such minute and local information as could be obtained from no common source. Relying upon the intelligence and public spirit of our citizens, the undersigned takes the liberty to request that persons in any part of the State will at their earliest possible convenience, furnish him in detail as much information as they possess or can obtain on the following points, viz:

1. The names of the Post offices in your County, and the distance and direction from the County Town.

The names of the Rivers and Creeks, giving the general direction in which they run, and where they empty.

3. The name and location of Mills, Factories, Founderies, &c., &c.

4. The Schools and Colleges, with the number of Teachers and pupils.

5. The Churches, designating the denomination of each.

6. The character and productiveness of the mines, and Fisheries and the principal article of export.

7. The number of Lawyers, Physicians, Merchants and other professional men.

8. The general character of the timber and soil in different parts of the County.

To those who have so promptly responded to the above request, the subscriber returns his sincere thanks, and hopes that many others will communicate as much valuable information as they can collect, on all or any of the foregoing subjects of enquiry.

WM. D. COOKE

Raleigh, August 1854 3w

FITS! FITS!! FITS!!!

THE VEGETABLE EXTRACT

EPILEPTIC PILLS,

For the cure of Fits, Spasms, Cramps, and all Nervous and Constitutional Diseases.

Persons who are laboring under this distressing malady, will find the vegetable Epileptic Pills to be the only remedy ever discovered for curing Epilepsy or Falling Fits.

These pills possess a specific action on the nervous system; and although they are prepared especially for curing fits, they will be found of especial benefit to all persons afflicted with weak nerves, or from any cause whatever, or in chronic complaints, or diseases of long standing, superinduced by nervousness, they are exceedingly beneficial.

Price, $3 per box, or two boxes for $5. Persons out of the city, enclosing a remittance, will have the pills sent them through the mail, free of postage.

For sale by SETH S. HANCE, No. 108 Baltimore st., Baltimore, Md., to whom all orders, from all parts of the Union must be addressed, post-paid.

Dec. 4. 1854.—28—1y.

A NEW MAP

OF

NORTH CAROLINA.

THE undersigned are preparing, and will publish as soon as the necessary surveys, &c., can be obtained, a new, Large and complete Map of North Carolina, five feet by three, well engraved and finished in the best style.

It is admitted on all sides, that such a work is a great desideratum in our State, and it is in consequence of the frequent enquiries on this subject, that the undersigned have embarked in the enterprise.

The only attempted work of this kind is that of Macrea, published in 1838; and since then the Counties, Towns, Roads and Post offices, have increased in number, and our works of Internal Improvements with small exceptions, been set on foot.

It is intended that the New Map, now proposed to be published, shall contain, accurately laid down all the Natural Features of the State—the Inlets, Harbors, Sounds, Lakes, Rivers Creeks, Mountains, &c.

Also, the public improvements and artificial Divisions. The Railroads, Plankroads, Counties, County towns, Post-offices, Cities, Villages, Post roads and Canals, Colleges, Academies, &c., &c. The map will be ready by the summer of 1855.

WM. D. COOKE, SAM'L PEARCE.

TERMS.

In best Style, Gilt Rollers and First Impressions,	$10,00.
In plain Style, Black Rollers,	6,00.

Information from any source, and which may be of service in making the above work, will be thankfully received. All communications should be addressed to WM. D. COOKE.

Raleigh, August 1854. 6m.

PARMELE & BULL,

MANUFACTURERS of plain, and Japanned Tin Ware, and dealers in Stoves, Cooking-ranges and grates, Suction, and Chain Pumps; Lead, Zinc and Iron pipe; Children's toys, bathing tubs, &c.

Guns also [illegible] bought [illegible]

Particular attention will be paid to repairing Stills, Roofing, Guttering, Plumbing, &c.

Country purchasers may find it to their own advantages to favor us with a call, as we are confident that no establishment in the State can offer more favorable terms.

Goldsboro', Sept. 4th 1854. tf.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing in this place between Chas. Parmalle, and Norris B. Bull, under the name of Parmalle & Bull, for the purpose of carrying on the tinning business has been dissolved. The subscriber will continue to carry on said business, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the old firm.

CHARLES PARMALLE.

Goldsboro', Nov. 21, 1854. 6t.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

PROF. N. B. WEBSTER, offers his services as consulting Engineer, and is prepared to make estimates and calculations, invol

THE NEW ERA.

GOLDSBOROUGH, N. C.,
TUESDAY, FEB'RY 13, 1855.

LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

I. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

II. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their paper, the publisher may continue to send them till all that is due be paid.

III. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered their papers discontinued.

IV. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

V. The courts have decided that refusing to take a paper from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

VI. A Postmaster neglecting to inform a publisher when his paper is not taken from the office, makes himself liable for the subscription price.

☞ The great and good in all ages and countries, have delighted in the pursuits of Agriculture. Washington, while commander-in-chief of the American forces, in the revolutionary war in the darkest and gloomiest periods of that eventful struggle, sustaining a weight of public cares, under the pressure of which any other than he would have sunk, never lost sight of his farm. He was in the habit of sending to his overseer minute directions as to its management. Though ever obedient to the call of his country, and cheerfully complying with her wishes, he desired no greater happiness than that of spending his days in retirement at Mount Vernon, pursuing the peaceful avocation of a farmer.

There is something in the pursuit of Agriculture that is congenial with virtue and true greatness of mind.—The votary of pleasure, the devotee of fashion, seek the crowded city, where they may fluant in pride, and engage in the rivalry of dress and dashing equippage. But the lovers pure enjoyments, who seek a rational pleasure, delight in the quiet retreat of a country life. There, free from the trammels and restraints which pride and fashion impose on human conduct, the farmer can bask in a joyous liberty. If he be an educated man, if knowledge has unfolded her ample page to his vision, he passes an inexhaustible fund of rational enjoyment. He can commune with Nature's works and "look through Nature up to Nature's God." He can read the wisdom of the great Architect of the universe in his works. The farm is eminently adapted to the cultivation of the best feelings of the human heart. The farmers home is the abode of genuine hospitality. Want never approaches to his fireside, hot forced and constrained, but real, cordial, heartfelt. The weary traveller is never turned off from his door. In the crowded marts of trade, where men strive eagerly to shove each other from the path of life, to outstrip each other in the race for wealth, avarice renders the heart selfish, and contracted. Hospitality and generosity exist in cities, but they are neither so common nor so cordial as in the country. The demizen of a city in *external* polish, in exterior refinement, is superior to the farmers.—But in the *heart warm* welcome that's free from restraint and makes one feel at home, he is his inferior. Though the farmers hand may be hard, his heart is in the right place. He is up and down straight forward, and honest. A community of intelligent farmers must ever be *freemen*. Luxury that pest of republics, never corrupts their hearts, destroys the independence of their feelings and renders them fit to become slaves. Accustomed to freedom of thought and action, if they understand their rights, they will never allow them to be trampled upon. We have no fear that freedom will ever find a grave or public virtue become too corrupted for the perpetuity of republican institutions, when our farmers are all educated intelligent men.

☞ If we could cause a law to be enacted, compelling every one to attend to his own business, and have such a law faithfully executed, we would think mankind owed us a debt of eternal gratitude. The disposition to meddle with what does not concern us, seems to be an innate principle of human nature. No man understands his own business as well as his neighbors understand it for him. No one can say that he has a secret. His friends not only know a great deal more about what he has done, than he is aware of himself, but they also have a perfect insight into all his plans and prospects for the future.—Madam humor is even on the wing, bearing tales of our neighbors actions and sayings. Is it any body elses business, how I conduct my business, so it dosent interfere with his business? Or what business has any man to make himself busy about other people's business, while he neglects his own! It is rather a small business to be writing on such a theme, but we do most heartily wish, that something could be done to induce people to attend to to their own business.

A WORD TO BOYS.—'Time is your capital and the use you make of it, the interest." Employ that capital well and in future years, it will yield you a rich return of intellectual and moral wealth. Squander it, and in manhood, you will be bankrupt, and worse than bankrupt. If you spend your school boy days, in idleness, and neglect to prepare the task your teachers give you, if instead of attending to your books, your mind is ever running on play, when you grow up to be men, you will deeply regrerf, that you misspent your time. We would not have boys always stuck down to their books. But in school hours, the hours allotted for study, they should keep their attention on their study, and when they are "turned out" then let them romp and play. By this means their minds will be cultivated and their health improved. We have seen grown up men who could not read or write, some of them never enjoyed the opportunities which you have. Such men we sincerely pity. Others again might have learned, in their youth, but neglected it. Such are greatly to be blamed as well as pitied. Almost every boy now-a-days has a chance of learning, if he will improve it, if he does not he will grow up to be the disgrace of his friends and a by-word among his companions.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

His Position and Advantages.

We find in the Home Journal, the following extracts from an Address before the Auidneck Agricultural Society of Rhode Island, by Prescott Hall, of New York. Like the Editor of the Home Journal, we "have hard work not to take these meaning words for a text, and go on to discourse upon the beauty of the pursuit with two such advantages—*the mind left at ease, and the old age employed and cheerful to the grave*:

"The great orator of New England—the Farmer of Marshfield and of Franklin—once told me that he esteemed it as a part of the good fortune of his career, that he was reared amongst the hills of New Hampshire, spending there his youth and early manhood, in association with farmers and the sons of farmers, for more than 30 years.

"He considered them as a race of *thinking men, who would follow their occupations by the use of physical powers; while the mind was left free for reflection, undisturbed by fierce pursuits, or exciting passions.*"

"You are as little subject to accident and change as any persons in this life can be; and your pursuits always the same, are agreeably diversified by experiment and its results. When the labors of the day are closed, you can lie down to undisturbed sleep, without the nervous dreams which haunt the merchant, the banker and the lawyer. You have no 'argosies at sea,' no sick and wearisome patients, no clients to tax your energies and demand the exertions of every faculty with a cruel tension. You know when your work is done. The physician and the lawyer never know *that*, but the minutes of *your* slumber are the hours of *their* watchfulness and never ending care. You have time to think, to consider, to compare, and your most serious labors are performed, thank God, under the pure canopy of heaven, where your eyes may wander and take in all the beautiful works of his creation. The fair sun is above you in the summer, and the harvest moon sheds its soft radiance upon the gathering in of your crops; health is in the breezes, a fair reward in prospect, and you need not envy the occupation of any class of men. Your business draws you away from the temptations, the arts and chicanery of traffic, of contract and of sordid gain; so great that Solomon exclaimed, 'How can there be any honesty in buying and selling?'

"As your employments are full of dignity, so are they full of importance. Without your labors, civilized men cannot exist, and society would be compelled to go back to the savage state from whence it emerged, and depend upon the bow, the barbed hook and the spear. Garments from South Downs would give place to skins of animals, and all cultivation of nature, now so rich and beautiful, would be overgrown with weeds, and choked up with wild and noxious plants.

"You are here then upon this earth for a noble purpose. It is to improve and adorn it, and make it that glorious planet for which it was destined by its creator.

"You are here, also, as patriots; for the *land owner has a fireside and a home to love*, to preserve and forever defend. Your walks in your fields are none the less pleasant that they are made upon your own grounds, and that which you hold you will not be likely to give up, that the stranger may possess it with a strong hand.

"*Your pursuits have also a tendency to purify the heart*, while they clear and exalt the understanding; for a farmer should have no debasing thoughts or groveling desires. He deals with creation—simple, pure and beautiful—and there he finds no warrant for depravity, or the indulgence of unworthy passions. The young farmer, too, has a vast advantage over a professional man in this, that he can come to a competent knowledge of the business of his life at a comparatively early period. With his majority, his career is to begin, and he may then be full-fledged for the flight which takes him out into the world; and, in later life, when it is time to think of the something besides the cares of business, the advantages of a rural life begin.

"I look,' says Addison, 'upon the pleasure which we take in a garden, as one of the most innocent delights in human life. A garden was the habitation of our first parents before the fall. It is naturally apt to fill the mind with calmness and tranquility, and to lay all turbulent passions at rest. It gives us a great insight into the contrivance and wisdom of Providence, and suggests innumerable subjects for meditation.'

"If this be justly said of a garden—and who can doubt it?—how much more appropriate is it when predicated of a farm, of which the garden is only a part? Every farmer has his garden; but all gardeners have not farms.

"Again: Agriculture is the appropriate employment of declining years; for it may be pursued to the very end of life. Not so the occupations of professional men, for they will find, when the strength of their days are gone by, that younger and stronger and stouter men will hasten their descent, as they are traveling the downward slope of hostile rivalry.

"I heard, a short time ago, of a question put to one of the most energetic and prosperous merchants of N. York, now in full career, and who in age is approaching very nearly to four score years. He was asked when he intended to retire from business?—'Retire?' said he, 'why should I retire? where should I retire? and to what? Did you ever know a *Farmer* to retire?

"Here, gentlemen, is one of your consolations. You pursue an occupation so natural to man, that *he can follow it all his days with undiminished satisfaction.* He has no reason for asking, 'To *what* shall I retire?' for he is in the possession of that enjoyment which furnishes no solace to the rich merchant who cherishes no taste for country life, and finds no pleasure but in the excitement of gain and the busy hum of reeking wharves and crowded counting houses.

"He cannot say with Cicero, 'I come now to the pleasures of husbandmen with which I am exceedingly pleased, which are not checked by any old age, and appear in my mind to make the nearest approach to the life of a wise man. For they have relation to the earth which never refuses command, and never returns without interest that which it hath received; and yet for my part, it is not only the product, but the virtue and nature of the earth itself, which delights me, which, when in its softened and subdued bosom it has received the scattered seed, first confines what is hidden within it; then when warmed by heat and its own compression, it spreads it out, and elicits from it the verdant blade, which supported by the fibres of the roots gradually grows up, and, rising on a jointed stalk, is now enclosed in a sheath, out of which it pours forth the fruit of the ear, pilled in due order, and guarded by a rampart of beards against the pecking of the smaller birds. Why should I, in the case of vines, tell of the plantings, the risings and the stages of growth? That you may know the pleasure of husbandry, I assure you that I never can have enough of that gratification. Nothing can be more rich in use or elegant in appearance, than ground well tilled, to the enjoyment of which old age is so far from being an obstacle that it is even an invitation and allurement.'

"The farmer has resources, then, which are denied to people in other occupations;—he has that which cloys not by time nor satiates by possession. His amusements, too, are connected with his employments, and all these may be enjoyed on this island, and around it, in a perfection rarely united on the face of the earth.

"Here you are, and here you sit secure. Your acres are your own. Your household gods are in your homes.—Your hearts are fixed upon the prosperity of your country, and may God give you many days to possess and enjoy all the blessings he has bestowed upon this fair and most favored land."

How to use the Hoe in the Garden.

There are those who think that if a working hand is too stupied for anything else, he can hoe in the garden. They labor under a great mistake.—There is no branch of farm or horticultural work that requires as much judgement and skill, as the proper use of the hoe in the garden. A garden worker, be he black or white, that has no knowledge of the roots of plants, and their functions, has no more business with a hoe in his hand in the garden, than has "the old black sow," with her nose in the Tulip bed. Is there a young melon, squash or cucumber to hoe around, he strikes in with a plantation hoe, the blade of which is six inches broad. The hill is left clean, the soil is light, but from the ignorance of the worker of the nature of the roots, how they thread the ground in all directions, in search of food, the broad blade of the hoe has cut every fibre of the root but the top roots the plant lingers along in a sickly condition, and the proprietor conclude, his soil does not suit melons and cucumbers, and so with all the young crops. The worker should consider what he is hoeing for. If it is to mutilate the roots, he is doing right to hold the hoe so as that each stroke the blade is buried in the earth, under the plant, the eye coming in close contact with the stem. But if he would preserve the roots to draw nourishment to perfect the plant, he will hold the hoe so that the blade does not go under the plant, and only go as deep as is necessary to break the surface in the immediate vicinity. Gardners you should tell your servants the Fable of the Bear and the Fly; how in his efforts to kill the fly, he killed his master—*Soil of the South.*

A lady reading that a man had been sentenced to six months hard labour for dog stealing, observed to a friend with a shudder, 'Gracious, my love what would certain of our sex have to endure for entrapping *puppies.*

Communications.

For the New Era.

SCIENCE FOR THE PEOPLE.

BY N. B. WEBSTER.

LETTER 16.

The thermometer, so useful in measuring the temperature of bodies, as far as free or sensible caloric is concerned; entirely fails to indicate the degree or quantity of what is termed specific and latent heat. This is a subject of vast importance, as on its principles depend a great variety of natural phenomena. If we mix together equal measures of warm and cold water, as might be expected, the temperature of the mixture will be a mean between the original temperatures; but if we mix warm water and cold alcohol, the temperature resulting will not be a mean between the constituent liquids. Place a bottle of water and another containing the same quantity of alcohol, and at the same temperature, in such a manner that they shall receive equal amounts of heat, it will be found that the bottle of alcohol will first reach any given degree of heat, below its boiling point; and also that similarly exposed, the temperature being the same, the alcohol will cool more rapidly than the water. The cause of this evidently is, that water and alcohol require different amounts of heat to raise them to the same thermometric point. In other words, they have different capacities for heat, and the term specific heat, is applied to the quantity that any body is capable of, at any given temperature. If a pound of mercury at the temperature of one hundred degrees, be put into a vessel containing a pound of water at sixty nine degrees, the water and mercury will be found to indicate a temperature of seventy degrees—the water having been made one degree warmer and the quicksilver thirty degrees cooler. By this and a great variety of similar experiments, we conclude that the specific heat of water is thirty times that of mercury. Every substance has a certain capacity for heat, and this capacity varies as the density of the body and also with its physical condition. If a pound of water at thirty two, be mixed with a pound of water at one hundred and seventy two degrees, the mixture will be one hundred and two, or an arithmetical mean, but if a pound of ice at thirty two be mixed with the same weight of water at one hundred and seventy two, the resulting mixture, when the ice is melted will be thirty two; the water being just sufficient to melt the ice. What has become of the one hundred and forty degrees of heat that disappeared from the water, without raising the thermometric point above thirty two? The answer is, that it was taken up by the water furnished by the pound of ice in melting, and hence is called the caloric of fluidity.

Water then contains one hundred and forty degrees of heat not discoverable by the thermometer, and which it did not have when it was ice. This concealed or hidden heat is termed *latent*. Ice can never become water without the absorption of this amount of heat, and water can never become ice, without evolving the same.—This explains the fact that *freezing* is a *heating* process, for every particle of water that freezes gives out heat. In the northern States, water is often put in cellars to warm them, by the very process of freezing, it being frozen, for the water will freeze first and thus evolve its caloric of fluidity. Were it not for this beautiful natural law, a great part of the globe would be uninhabitable; for the almost instantaneous freezing and thawing of the rivers, springs and moist earth, would destroy vegetable life, and in various ways interfere with the established order of things. In the process of solidification, heat is always evolved, and in the liquefaction of bodies cold is produced by the absorption of the heat of fluidity. This explains why it is so cold during the melting of ice and snow, and also how by the melting of ice and salt, ice cream is frozen. The heat that was in the cream is abstracted by the salt water in the process of melting. A pound of water in freezing takes up, and in melting, gives out heat enough to make a pound of gold red hot.

If a pipe were to conduct steam from the spout of a tea kettle, so as to discharge and consequently condense it in cold water, it would be found that the cold water would be heated. If to five and a half pounds of water at thirty two, steam enough be condensed to raise its temperature to two hundred and twelve degrees, it will be found that this hot water has increased in weight one pound. Now the temperature of water in the tea kettle, has not been higher than two hundred and twelve, and the same is true of the steam in the pipe as indicated by the thermometer. Whence then, the heat that enabled a pound of steam to raise five and a half pounds of ice cold water to the boiling point, and yet lose none of its own heat as indicated by the thermometer? The difference between the melting of ice and the boiling point of water is one hundred and eighty degrees, which multiplied by five and a half, gives for a product, nine hundred and ninety degrees of heat, which was latent or concealed in the pound of steam, or close as not to be detected by the thermometer. This latent heat is called that of *elasticity*. Whenever water is evaporated, this quantity of heat must go off with the vapor, and whenever the vapor condenses again, it must be evolved. Hence evaporation is a cooling, and condensation a warming process. The nine hundred ninety or as we shall hereafter call it, one thousand degrees of caloric of elasticity, explains the well known fact, that the temperature of boiling water, in an open kettle, cannot be raised by increasing the fire; as in changing into steam, the heat is carried off. The heating of buildings by the condensation of steam in pipes will readily be understood, when we consider that this thousand degrees of latent heat must of necessity become sensible in the change from a vapor to a liquid. By this same process, of condensation of the vapor that rises from the ocean, and gulf stream especially, the climate of western Europe is materially modified; and the rainy days and cloudy skies of England, are by far, greater blessings to her inhabitants, than would be, in that latitude, the cloudless skies of Egypt or the dry atmosphere of California; for by the condensation of the vapor, into rain, a quantity of heat is given out, which causes in the latitude of Hudson's Bay, the climate of our middle States.

Beautiful indeed, is the harmonious and simple plan of the Author of Nature.—Heat promotes evaporation, and vapor by abstracting heat from surrounding bodies produces cold,—cold causes condensation, and in this change of form heat is evolved. Thus man is adapted to the heat of the torrid, or cold of the frigid zone, and can endure a change of temperature of the air which he breathes, and in which he moves, of 400 degrees, or more than twice the difference between freezing and boiling water, without a change of four degrees in the temperature of his body, the heat of the blood remaining at about 98.

Ladies fan themselves to keep cool, but by fanning a thermometer the mercury is not made cooler, although ice will melt sooner when the air is agitated. Persons walking on a plain in a dark night, are unable to go in a straight line, but will describe curves, usually arcs of circles, and individuals have perished on plains and in forests, who might have escaped, had they proceeded in a uniform direction, which they might have done whenever the wind was blowing; by wetting a finger and holding it in the air, when the *cold* side of the finger, would have been an indication of the wind. This means employed a few times would guide a person in the same course. It is by the abstraction of heat from a burning building that water extinguishes fire. Those persons who burn green wood, are very poor economists, as the water in the wood has to be converted into steam, carrying a vast amount of heat up the chimney; for which reason the wood is be burned in glass works and other places where a very hot fire is required, is thoroughly dried in ovens before burning it.

In warm climates the inhabitants cool water by putting it in porous vessels and exposing it to the air, so that the part evaporating, cools that which remains, and it is even possible to freeze water by its own evaporation.

On account of the amount of heat required for steam, many persons have constructed engines to be moved by the vapor of alcohol, which can be vaporized by a less absorption of heat. The objection to the use of such engines is, in addition to the danger attending them, that while the expenditure of fuel is less to vaporize a gallon of ether, than a gallon of water, the *volume* of the vapor is also less, and no advantage is gained. It is a fact worthy of notice, that while the vapor of water is about six tenths the weight of air, the vapor of ether has twice its density.

When the terms *latitude* and *longitude*, meaning width and length, were applied to indicate distances on the earth, either north and south, or east and west, it was supposed that the earth had a level or flat surface, and the length, from east to west was much greater than the width, from north to south. This appeared very reasonable to the people, who believed that the extreme southern portion was uninhabitable on account of the *heat*, and the northern on account of the cold. Modern science, however, explains the connection between temperature and evaporation, and how the vapor carries off immense amounts of heat to be given off to the colder regions in the process of condensation. Every body knows that the temperature of the air of a warm room is cooled by sprinkling hot water on the floor, and the hotter the water, and the floor on which it is thrown, the greater the degree of cold produced.—A blacksmith, also, can place a piece of cold iron on a cold anvil, and strike it with a cold hammer until the iron becomes hot enough to ignite gunpowder.

In the former case the room was cooled by the abstraction of the heat which became latent in the vapor; but in the case of the evolution of heat from the iron, the metal was made more dense, and its capacity for heat diminished, and the concealed specific heat of the iron, became sensible, being as it were squeezed out by the nearer approach of the particles in the act of hammering. Universally when a body changes from a *rarer* to a *denser* state, heat is evolved, and when the change is from a *denser* to a *rarer* state, heat, which must be abstracted from surrounding bodies, becomes latent, or cold is produced. If a pint of alcohol be mixed with a pint of water, the temperature of the mixture will be warmer than that of the liquids by themselves, and if carefully measured, it will be found that the two pints have not made a quart. The heat evolved in mixing sulphuric acid and water, is so intense as to render it dangerous to mix them in ordinary glass vessels. In the slacking, or more properly the slaking of lime, the great degree of heat disengaged is due, not to the lime, but to the water which becomes solid in the dry hydrate of lime. The heat produced in slaking large quantities of lime is sufficient to set wood on fire, but the disasters that sometimes befal vessels laden with lime, when the water gets access to it, probably arise generally from the swelling or expansion of the lime in slaking, which bursts asunder the timbers of the vessel. If a piece of frozen or solid mercury be put in a small quantity of water, the mercury will become fluid and the water solid.

It is well known that air may be so compressed as to set tinder on fire, and on the other hand, by suddenly rarifying it, cold is produced. Clouds are often formed by the ascension of warm air, to great heights where under diminished pressure it expands, and the aqueous vapor it contained is condensed. Professor Espy has contrived an instrument called the *nephelescope*, which beautifully shows the formation of clouds.

The Patagonians kindle their fires by eliciting the concealed heat of wood, by friction, and more civilized nations accomplish the same, by the more combustible friction matches. In the old flint lock as well as in the modern percussion lock, the powder is ignited by setting free the heat before insensible. Contrivances have been devised for boiling water and heating houses by the friction of plates of metal.

The principles explained in this chapter, show why steam as it issues from the spout of a tea-kettle will *scald*, while the hand may be held with impunity in the steam escaping from a loco-motive boiler, the pressure of which has been three or four atmospheres. In performing this experiment, care must be taken not to hold the hand too *far* from the safety valve.

The principal sources of heat, are the sun, chemical action, including vital action, and the condensation of matter by friction, percussion or other mechanical means.—By the heat of the sun we are informed Archimedes set the Roman shipping on fire, and by concentrated solar heat, even gold has been volatalized. By chemical action we warm our houses, the evolution of heat being due to the combination of the oxygen of the air, with the carbon and hydrogen of the wood or coal. By condensation fire is struck from steel, by a flint, and the percussion cap exploding sets gunpowder on fire. What we term cold, is produced by means of rarefaction, vaporization and liquefaction. The heat of hot beds arises from that variety of chemical action called fermentation, and furnishes the gardner with a sure, moderate and uniform means of obtaining artificially the requisite warmth for the germination of seeds and the growth of vegetables. Heat is also produced in the flowering of plants as may be shown by the thermometer. It is an interesting fact that common window glass, allows the heat of the sun to pass through it *into* the room, but it does not permit the usual artificial heat of our apartments to pass *out*. In other words glass is transparent or opake to heat, according to the temperature of the body, whence it comes. The most *transcalent* or *diathermanous* body, is rock salt, which Draper calls the "glass for heat." Perhaps a lens of rock salt may detect, what no burning glass has ever done, heat in the rays from the moon.

Taking advantage of the fact that alcohol vaporizes or boils with less heat than water, the distiller by heating a mixture, or any fermented liquid containing alcohol, first boils off the spirits, which he condenses in the "worm of the still." On a similar principle the farmer seperates the wheat from the chaff in winnowing or fanning, the chaff being more easily blown away, than the wheat, a current is produced that will carry off the one, but not the other.—So also knowing that water will freeze easier than spirits, in cold countries, a liquor similar to apple brandy is obtained by freezing out the water. Thus both freezing and boiling are made to accomplish the same object. Oil for clocks and watches may be purified by congealing the stearine. It is well known that both the vapor and ice of salt water, are fresh.

From the Farmer and Planter.

Educate Your Daughters.

Messrs. Editors:—That short extract from Missionary life among the Indians, on page 263, should be printed in caps in every paper of America, and every father and mother should read it, and ask each other—does it apply to us?

To my Carolina brothers, to my Carolina sisters, I say read that short extract and look around you—look to it with the eye of an American, who should ever desire to see our loved country fill its high destiny—for I believe it is the Israel of our God, destined to do more to redeem man than all earth beside. For Carolina I feel all the love of a son to a fond, dear parent. I would have her take her stand among the eminent of earth, and to be even in that company pre-eminent. For this, my home, I would labor with all my might, and would place her first, and then my own, my native land.

Were I called upon this day to say what would best secure to America the proudest niche in the world's history, and what would hasten most rapidly to the long hoped for time—the people of earth at peace and the mighty sovereign to reign over the hearts of all his people, I would answer in the language of Madam Compar. Napolean once asked Madam Compar what the French nation most wanted—her reply was compressed into one word: "Mothers." Oh, sirs, give us "*intelligent, earnest, pious mothers*," and our country would soon throw off the shackles of manpower, whether shown in parties, creeds, dynasties, princes, popes or potentates.—But, sirs, these must be all of "*intelligent, pious, earnest mothers*."

We must change our policy, our principles, our hopes. We must not call a woman an old maid because she is single at 20 or 22. We must raise the grade of our schools—the cuniculum of a female college should equal that of a male. A good solid education should be given.—Leave the frivolities of what is termed a finished education, to the be-whiskered, be-ringed, and be ruffled part of our race, and give to American mothers, that education which will fit them to rear the future leaders of earth.

Let us look for one moment at some of our friends, and see if there be any difference between men, and that due to educated woman.

Do you recognize our friend John S., who you remember was, and but a few years since, ignorant and clownish?—see him now, a subscriber and reader of two or three newspapers, and can make himself agreeable in company. Why is this? He married an educated woman.

And there is Andrew M., who was a few years ago a reader, and can quote the poets and standard writers, can recur to his college days without shame, yet marrying a woman who was pretty but without education, he has ceased from improving his mind, and his children are "following in the footsteps of their illustrious predecessor." He read more in 12 months before he was married than he has for the last six years.

And there is that fine fellow Robert W., with his fine intellectual face. He has his second wife. His first wife was rather pretty and rather ignorant, cared only for property. His second wife has intellect, love for books—she has imbued her children and those of her husband by the first wife with the spirit of reading—the husband follows suit, and is quite the ablest man near him—acquired since his last marriage, for I knew him all the time.

I could thus point out instances, and thus verify the remarks of the Missionary, which you quoted.

This matter is not a new thing. It has occupied much thought and anxiety, believing as I do, that to educate the masses, is but fitting them for greater usefulness in church or state.

Had I wealth, had I influence of family, influence of talent, I would devote one and all to the object of changing the present order of things, viz: postpone marrying till girls are 20; place not so much value on the mere accomplishments of female education; make woman fitted for mothers, advisors, counsellors and trainers of youth; and have mothers to instruct their daughters in all household economy.—This done, and our beloved South in two generations would lead in all good and great works. May it be so, is the wish of your friend. M.

Hindes, Miss., Nov., 1854.

Trials of Sabbath School Teaching.—Teacher—Peter is called in the Bible a rock; indeed, the word Peter means a rock, don't salt *petre* mean rock salt?

Exit teacher, very much distressed.

The pangs of unrequieted love made a shoemaker take poison, recently, when as his end waxed near, he breathed his last and begged out Awl right, what became of his sole?

THRILLING ACCOUNT OF A NARROW ESCAPE.—Mr. Wm. F. Carterfield, of New York, who, in October last, fell from the Baltimore train of cars, near the Lazaretto station, Pa., while returning from a visit to washington, describes his feelings upon the occasion in a letter, which has just been published.

"I recollect a stumble and a fall between the cars, and the thought flashed through my mind that the whole train must inevitably pass over me and crush me to death. I saw myself lying in my coffin with my family in deep distress around it; and the picture of my home, and its many familiar objects, was as distinct and vivid to my perceptions as if I were on the spot.

"I fell between the cars, with my head toward the inside of the track; and in the fall, before reaching the ground I must have been struck by the steps of the advancing car, and knocked by them out on the side of the track. Upon recovering my consciousness, I found myself lying alongside of the railroad track. The accident had evidently been unperceived. Probably the noise of the train drowned any cries I may have made in falling, at all events the train was gone out of hearing, and I found myself alone weltering in blood, in the middle of a sharp frosty night. To add to my discomforts, I was entirely unable to see, my eyes were tightly closed, the effect of a severe contusion on the face, which I received in my fall, and upon trying to walk, I found myself unable to stand. I endeavored to make myself comfortable for the night or as much so as possible. To this end, I seated myself on the road side, and bound a couple of handkerchiefs around my head, to stanch the flow of blood and keep off the cold night air. My hat I groped about for, but could not find: when recovered next day, it was discovered that a large piece had been cut off by the wheels of the cars.

"I could hear the occasional braying of a donkey and the crowing of the cock; so judging that I was not far from some habitation, I called aloud with considerable energy in order to notify the neighborhood that something had happensd. I had continued this exercise for a long time; in fact until my voice had grown quite faint, and had debated in my mind the chances of surviving the whole night's exposure to the frosty air, (which I unwillingly decided, in the negative,) when I was approaced by some men, who were attracted by my cries for help. They proved to be some fishermen who, when they heard me were about going to haul their net; their names are Henry M. Faunce, Jacob G. Pote, Christian Dyson and Henry C. Pote, all residents of Kensington, Philadelphia. I take much pleasure in recording their names, as I feel that, under Providence, I owe the preservation of my life to their disinterested kindness, for my strength was nearly exhausted when they came to my relief. They informed me that I was near the Lazaretto Hospital, the Philadelphia quarantine station, whither they carried me, and where my wounds were dressed. Under the influence of opiates I passed the most restless night of my life and during the intervals, my pains seem to have culminated, for when I became conscious in the morning, I found myself like Trinculo, all one ache,' It was not however, till the next day that I learnt the extent of my injuries. I cannot sufficiently express the thanks I owe to the superintendent of the Lazaretto, Mr Carpenter, and to his amiable family, for the numberless acts of kindness extended to me during this period; nor can I forget the kindness of the gentlemen of the Philadelphia Board of Health.—After a stay of ten days in the hospital, I was sufficiently recovered to enduce the fatigue of a journey home, and at this moment no trace remains of the occurrence excepting a slight limp and a few deep scars, which are probably indelible.

DARK DEVELOPMENTS.—See here, Gumbo, why am you like a blackguard?'

'Nebber guess dat in the worl, coz I ain't, you black fool.' 'You is, honey, coz you watches massa Jim's store, and you's not a berry white guard, dat's sartin! Yah, ha, ha!'

'Now, Pete, dat am berry surprisin, and comblustificating to calculate—but, nigger why is you like a gentlemen? Dah! dat stump him.'

'Bress my soul, Gumbo, I neber tink ob dat—gibs her up.'

'Yah, yah!—*so does I*, sensible as I is—been tinkin of it tree days, and am furder off dan I was at de start!'

Western Eloquence—'Mr. Speaker, my country beats all creation: last year we made fifty thousand barrels of whiskey, besides wasting thousands of barrels of corn for bread!'

It is a bad sign when a preacher tries to drive home his logic by thumping the desk violently with his clenched hand. His arguments are *so fistical.*

Mrs. Partington on Slanderers.—'If there is anybody under the canister of heaven that I have in utter excresenc,' says the amiable Mrs. Partington, 'it is a slanderer, going about like a vile boy constructor circulating his caiomel about honest folks. I always knew one by his phismahogany. It seems as though Belzabub had stamped him with his private signal, and every thing he looks at appears to turn yellow.'

Senatorial Compliments.—'Hale,' said a brother Senator to the Senatorial Representative of NewHampshire, 'do you know what Cass says of you?'

'No.'

'He says you are a Granite *goose*'

'Just tell the General for me will you that he is a great Michi*gander.*

From the Farmer and Planter.

OVERSEEING.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I will try my hand once more, and I have no doubt, but that a large amount of the readers of your valuable paper will think that I write about little things, and that is the way I want them to think; for I write about little things because they are little things.

By my writing I do not expect to benefit any man very much, if at all; but I hope by writing to draw some man out on the subject, that is better calculated to do the cause justice than I am. My rule about work is to eat breakfast before going to work, but to eat and be off by daylight! from the 1st of October, to the 15th or 25th of March! and from that to the first of October start at daylight, and work until 7 o'clock; and stop for breakfast, which they are required to take with them, or I have it sent to them if it is any distance, and allow only some twenty or twenty-five minutes to eat. Then work until half-after eleven o'clock, and stop for dinner, and allow from one to two hours (as my push may be,) to eat dinner and rest. Then work until dark.

Negro women should be made wash once a week, which will take but little time, an hour or two of a Saturday evening is sufficient time for them to clean their clothes, I think it is essentially necessary that negroes are made to clean not only their clothes, but their person, their skin should be washed once a week in summer time especially. This process not only saves their clothes and makes them last longer, but promotes their health and well being. And I always feel much better on Monday morning, when the hands under me are clean and decent.

I think it advisable that negroes be allowed to go to Sabbath preaching occasionally, and I make it a rule, when not contrary to my employer's views, to require such as are under my control, to do so in cleanly apparel. Let them know that you have a good feeling towards them, and they are sure to respect you, and obey you, and do it willingly. I have found it difficult to do business successfully with them, when I have to force everything out of them by the lash; and here I will drop this remark—that too much whipping does more harm than good, not only to the negro, but to your business and yourselves. I believe in chastising them when they need it, and am always certain to do it when they deserve it, but I always try to be merciful. I am fully satisfied that it is a matter of impossibility to get on with them without chastising them occasionally. But there is no use of splitting the skin for every offence. The drawing of blood creates a vicious and bad feeling in them towards you. I make it a rule to teach negroes to do their work as fast as they possibly can to do it well and be able to stand it.—And I use the best of my judgment that I can command, about the length of time it will take to do everything I put them at, and force them to do a day's work in a day.

It is strictly necessary that the overseer sees into each negro cabin once or twice a week, that it is kept clean: they should be made wash their houses out every two or three months, and keep their yards and under their houses clean.

Overseers should watch carefully over their employer's stock, horses and mules, particularly that negroes have the management of. I never allow them to whip working stock, or beat and abuse them in any way, only when I am immediately present, and then only when I see or think it will make the horse or mule more tractable. I never fail to be in the horse lot at feeding time when it is possible for me to be there, and see that all the horses or mules are fed in their proper places, and the proper amount of food given to each animal. Horses and mules that have to plow hard in summer time, should not be put up and confined in close stables and stalls at night. They should be allowed the privilege of a good roomy lot to walk and wallow in, they rest much better and are not so liable to be stiffened by a hard days plowing. They should have salt plenty at least three times a week. I prefer salt and ashes mixed to the salt by itself

Negroes should never be allowed to run or stroll off of the plantation at night, but should be made to go to bed in good time, and all at once as near as possible, so that one may not disturb another. They should all be made rise at the same time precisely. I do not make it a rule to call every negro to get up, but make them rise by the sound of a horn or bell. A blast from a horn is sufficient to raise all hands, and if you find one a little slow without good cause, a few cuts from your cowhide, or a good sound slap or two on the side of the head, will bring them all to the place next morning at the proper time. If the spirit moves, more anon. DECATER.

From the Valley Farmer.

How the Horse is Abused.

BY DENTON OFFUIT.

The horse is a creature that exerts all his nobleness of spirit, mildness and patience for the benefit of man. Use him with kinkness and persuasiveness and he will put forth all his power to serve you. For this reason I wish to present some of the ways by which man inflicts upon him injury and abuse In his employment in carriages, buggies, drays and carts, he is often grossly abused. In the cart, one third of the load is often brought to bear on his back, requiring the outlay of twenty times as much strength as would be requisite to haul it on a good stone or plank road; and this without whiffletree to change the draft so as to accommodate it to the motion of the shoulder. It is very difficult for a horse to walk under such circumstances. All carts and drays should have a whiffletree placed below the shaft and attached to the axel, thus allowing the horse to apply his strength by causing his joints to fit together and brace the frame work of the system, whereas if he pulls on a parallel he only gets the strength of the nerves, and has to kneel down to get his own weight to move the cart. In this manner he cannot well travel up a hill.

In many carriages and buggies the centres of the wheels are much below the place where the power of the horse is applied, and in this case it is difficult to draw even a light burden. If you will notice the fact that a horse will draw to a plow 150 lbs. by the dynamometer where the gearing bears against the strength of the joints, as easily as he can draw a buggy on a hard road weighing with its load a ton, which only requires a draft of 35 lbs. you will understand my meaning.

In most cases, also the breeching is wrongly arranged, working opposite the stifle joint, when it should be just below the point of the thigh, so as to give the animal the power to apply his bodily strength, and have the free use of his hinder legs as he moves. If the breecning is too low it draws the legs together, causing one foot to interfere with the other. This is often the case.

The manner of shoeing horses, especially draft horses, is often the very reverse of the mode which a knowledge of the natural laws of leg and foot would inculcate. When the hore's foot is placed on the ground the largest ligament of the leg is behind, and it is important for him to place his foot as flat as possible in order to apply his whole strenth to the work. Now if you raise the hinder part of the foot, by means of corks, you throw the foot out of its natural position, and this with the whipping and jerking of one side and the other, of ignorant drivers, is the reason why so many animals have strained limbs. Another error in shoeing is in putting on the shoe so as to contract the fore foot. If you will measure the foot of a horse that has not been shod, you will find the fore and hind foot of nearly equal width, measuring from the corners of the heels; examine the foot of a horse that has been shod four or five times, and you will often find the foot one-third smaller before than behind. This compression must lessen the circulation and thereby, impair the performance. This is the cause of so many horses putting forth one fore foot and then the other, tripping stumbling, and falling down, and is a frequent cause of sprung knees. All this may not satisfy the old notions of some people, but I speak unto you as men of understanding, judge ye what I say. It is easier to take care of a good horse than to make the value of one.

"She makes Home Happy."

"She always made home happy," was the expressive sentence which a friend recently appended to an obituary notice.

It is woman's highest and most peculiar prerogative, whether mother, daughter, sister or wife, to make home happy. The husband who is blessed with such a wife, has a prize and a home sbove all price. The children of such a mother will rise up and call her blessed. The benedictions of the poor and needy are largely bestowed upon her for her beneficent acts. Such a woman, whether maiden, or wife and mother, never thikns of the question of the of "Woman's Rights," popularly so called, but with shame and humiliation. Such women are fully persuaded, that, if they would make the world happier, they must first make home happy. And this would be impossible if they were required to mingle at the polls, in Legislative bodies, to serve as jury-women, as constables, highway-surveyors, &c., &c.—offices whose duties requires much absence from home.

The highest praise that can possibly be bestowed on woman, is, that "She always makes home happy."—Who that visits these occasional cases along life' chequered course does not deeply regret that the number of such homes is not greatly augmented in view of such blessed fruits of domestic joy and peace and happiness on earth, —making the family on earth a sweet foretaste of the future condition of the pure in heart.

The mother who has educatod and trained her daughters for such a mission, has securred a greater name, and has done the world a better service, than all the blue stocking pedants and "Woman's Rights" advocates that have ever lived. Blessed is the woman that has the art and heart to make home happy, and thrice blest is he who has such a wife, for she will do him good all the days of her life.

THE FOUR POINTS.

As the last foreign arrival brings the intelligence of a probable adjustment of the difficulties between Russia and the Allies, on the basis of the "four points," many of our readers would not, perhaps, object to have their memories refreshed a little as to what these four points are. We accordingly give them in as condensed a form as possible:

1st. Russia is to cease the exercise of a protectorate over the principalities of Wallachia, &c.

2nd The navigation of the river Danube to its mouth is to be freed rom all embarrassments.

3d. A revision of the treaty of July 1841, to secure more fully the balance of power in Europe.

4th. Russia is to give up all claim to exercise a protectorate over the subjects of the Sultan, who may adhere to the faith of the Greek Church: and the Allies are to obtain from the Sultan the formal recognition of the various Christian communities.

An Iowa paper says, the village where it is printed has recently been visited by a 'Bloomer freshet.' On being questioned as to what he meant, the editor says: 'the water was *knee high* in the street.

LEARN TO COOK WELL.

We again propose this advice to those of our young famale friends who may chance to look into this journal. There need be no scruple on the ground that the aim is not sufficiently high for a generous and cultivated mind. To do well whatever it becomes our duty to do at all, is an ambition sufficiently elevated, for the highest and most gifted spirit. The care of the family will be the duty of the woman till we all get translated to a higher sphere of existence—and family cares will always, as now, be made up of details small in themselves, 'tis true, but in the aggregate, and to their connections, vastly important. We say, then, learn to cook well

The health of the family depends upon it. We know there are those who associate luxury, effeminacy and all dependent ills with every attempt of the kind recommended. But we do not believe that health is promoted by eating raw carrots, or doughey bread or that to secure long life, it is necessary to turn cannibal. Nor were men made to graze like cattle, or eat like dogs.

The bite of a Rattlesnake.—The most simple and convenient remedy, says a correspondent of the Macon Messenger, I ever heard of, was alum. A piece the size of a hickory nut, dissolved in water and drank, or chewed and swallowed, is sufficient. I have a good authority for saying it has been tried many times on men and dogs, and that they have invariably recovered. I know of some planters whose hands are exposed to be bitten by rattle snakes, who always have them provided with it in their pockets, and they have several times found use for it.

My Early Home.

There was a low hut by the green wood's side,
Where the waving branches spread far and wide;
Its walls with the moss of years were gay,
I remember it well, it seems but a day,
Since I loved it all with a childish pride
That little low hut by the green wood's side.

In that little hut was my childhood pass'd,
Those joyous days too happy to last;
'Twas there a mother's fond love I knew,
Until fleetly to riper years I grew,
And with brothers and sisters oft sported in pride,
Round the little low hut by the green woods side.

That little low hut had a well that was nigh,
Where oft on a warm sultry day I would lie,
And watch the bright pearl drops that playfully fell
From the "old oaken bucket that hung in the well,"
Oh how happy was I, for no ill could betide,
In that little low hut by the green wood's side.

But that little low hut no longer is known
For many a wearisome year has flown,
The walls are white where once they were gray,
The old oaken bucket is taken away,
And one of our loved ones has since then died,
That dwelt in the hut by the green wood's side.

That little old hut—it is dear to me now,
Though sorrow and care may have shaded my brow,
But soon—Ah soon! with truth I can say;
From that dear old home we have all passed awa;
Yet in fancy and dreams—whatever betide—
I dwell in the hut by the green wood's side.

ESSIE.

Wyoming, N. Y. Jan. '55.

Hasty Words.

How much baighter and happier would the world be, if the moral contained in the following poetic sermon on "Hasty Words," could always be remembered and heeded:—

Full oft a word that lightly leave the tongue,
Another's breast unconsciously has wrung;
And were the wound but present to the eye.
We'd mourn the pain that solace might defy.

Was it a taunt—perhaps a thoughtless jest?
As idle ripple on the vacant breast?
But thy shafts may yield a venomed death,
What need, to speed them, but a little breath.

We toy with hearts, as if the thousand chords
That vibrate to the touch of hasty words,
Could jar our discords all the live-long day,
Nor any tension cause them to give way.

Oh, strike them gently! every human breast
s by a secret load of grief oppress:
Forbear to add a note of timeless woe,
Where discords ever are so prone to flow.

A yankee, writing from the West to his father, speaks of its great matrimonial facilities, and ends by making the folling suggestion: "Suppose you get our girls some teeth and send them out."

THE HIGHEST PURITY.—Blessed is the memory of those who have kept themselves unspotted *from* the world;—yet more blessed and more dear the memory of those who have kept themselves unspotted *in* the world!—*Mrs. Jameson.*

HABIT in a child is at first like a spider's web; if neglected, it becomes like a thread or a twine, next a cord or a rope, finally a cable; and then who can break it?

We may live without a brother, but not without a friend. In order to deserve a good friend, we must become one.

A YANKEE IN THE WRON G BOX

At a recent Sessions, while the judge and jury were eating their dinners, a young man from the 'keuntry' being somewhat anxious to see the manner in which justice was meted out, walked into the court-room, and, as he afterward expressed himself, 'took a squint at all the seats, and seein' there wasn't nobody in the nicest one, with a railin' all around it, thought he'd make sure on it 'fore the fellees got back from dinner.'

In five minutes after the crowd entered the room, the Judge rapped the desk with the butt-end of his jack-knife, and with a dignified frown, cried:

'Silence'n the Court!'

'Silence'n the Court!' repeated the broad-shouldered constable, leaning on the railing in front of his Honor, who immediately resumed the occupation of picking his teeth with a pin.

'Silence'n the Court!' echoed in squeaking tones a small red-headed constable near the door; and the latter speaker immediately commenced elbowing the crowd, right and left, to let them know that he was *around!*

'All ready?' says the Judge.

'All ready!' replied the attorney.

'Command the prisoner to stand up!' says the Judge, 'which the indictment is being read!'

The broad-shouldered constable now walked up to the prisoner's box, during the apparent momentary absence of the sheriff, placed his hands on the shoulder of the young man, and exclaimed—

'Stand up!'

'What fur?' said the astonished young farmer.

'To hear the charge read!' exclaimed the constable.

'Wall, I guess I kin hear what's goin on, without standin', as well as the rest on 'em,' was the reply.

'Stand up!' roared the Judge, in a burst of passion—he had just bit his tongue, while picking his teeth; 'young man, *stand up!* or the consequences be upon your head.'

The victim came up on his feet as if under the influence of a galvanic battery, and looking around the court-room, and noticing that all eyes were upon him, with an expression about as affectionate as that of a rabid man toward a bowl of water, he hung his head in confusion and mortification, and was nearly deaf to the words of the indictment; but he heard enough of the long, complicated, tangled sentences, to learn that he was charged with stealing or embezzling, or cheating, or pilfering some house or somebody, and he couldn't tell exactly which.

'What does he say to the charge?—Guilty or not guilty?' inquired the Judge, peeping over his spectacles, with a look cold enough to freeze a man's blood. 'Guilty or not guilty.

The young man ventured to look up, in hopes to find a sympathizing eye, but all were cold and unfriendly, and he again gazed on the saw-dusted floor, and trembled with confusion.

'Guilty or not guilty?' again vociferated the Judge, in a tone that plainly denoted impatience to proceed with the case.

The broad shouldered constable, being rather a humane man, now stepped up to the prisoner and exclaimed:

'You had better say *not guilty*, of course! If you say '*guilty*,' you don't stand no chance *this* term, that's *sure!* and if you say '*not guilty*,' and wish, at any future state of the case, to change your plea to '*guilty*,' you can do it without any injury to yourself! Therefore, I advise you to say '*not guilty*,' and stick to it, as long as there's any chance!'

Jonathan's feelings had been simmering some time, but now they fairly boiled over; and, with a look of innocent but determined resolution, he swung his arms about his head, and exclaimed:

'What in all natur are you fellers a-tryin' to dew? I haint been stealin' nothin'! *I haint, sure.*'

Just at this moment the front door opened, and the sheriff with the *genuine* prisoner walked into the room, and proceeded at once to the *box.*

The Court saw in a moment its mistake, and tried to choke down its effect with a frown—but 'twas no go! The crowd burst forth into a hoarse laugh that fairly made the windows rattle, and the young man left the room, exclaiming, as he passed out at the door:

'I knowed all the time I had'nt stole no thin'!'

ARRIVAL of the NORTH STAR.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM CALIFORNIA—$1,236,000 IN GOLD RECEIVED.

NEW YORK, February 8th.—The steamer North Star arrived here this evening, about 4 o'clock, with California dates to the 10th ultimo, being one week later. She brings 200 Passengers and $1,230,000 in specie. The principal consignees are Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., $565,000; Adams & Co., $185,000; Wm. Hoge & Co., $121,000; Drexel & Co. $90,000; Wells, Fargo & Co., $83,000; Metropolitan Bank, $50,000; J. Watson & Sons, $23,000; and $34,000 from Australia, to Messrs. Adams & Co.

The Panama Railroad was completed, and the first train passed over on the 28th of January. The passengers that went out by the North Star and those that come home by her passed over the road. The time occurred in the transit was four hours.

A project is on foot for establishing a line of stages between San Blis and Vera Cruz for the transportation of passengers and correspondence between San Francisco and N. Orleans.

At Acapulco it was reported that of Santa Anna's army 2,000 in number had deserted and gone over to Alvarez. A portion of them reaching Acapulco on the 23d of January.—The remainder were daily expected.

The Senatorial election in California was to come off on the 17th. The democrats were divided between Gwin and Broderick. The whigs had nominated P. L. Edwards as their candidate.

CALIFORNIA.

The steamer Southerner, from Sanfrancisco bound to Oregon, was lost sixty miles below Cape Flattery. The passengers and crew were saved.

The miners in California were rejoicing over the recent rains, and the work of washing was going briskly on. In some parts of the state the weather had been excessively cold, and snow had fallen to the depth of two feet.

The Legislature had created a great excitement in the religious portion of the community, by refusing to pay for the services of a chaplain, and inviting all sacraments and all clergymen, a Mormon minister included, to officiate alternately. The clergy were declining the invitation.

An attempt was being made in San Francisco to raise a company of Frenchmen to colonize the Island now called Onia, in the Southern Pacific ocean.

The California markets are very quiet and dull—very difficult to effect sales, and closing at the following quotations: Gallego and Haxall flour $15 50; wheat $3 a 3 25; clear bacon $14 50; Lard $12; adamantine candles 40 a 45c; new butter 42½ a 44½; hams 18c., Lackawana coal $19; turpentine $3.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

From the Sandwich Islands we have dates to the 23d of December. King Liholiho had ascended the throne, and the funeral of King Kamehameha was postponed to the 6th of January.

There is nothing important from Carthagena or Bogota.

AUSTRALIA.

Dates from Australia to the 1st of December represent trade as very much depressed, and fears were being entertained for the crops owing to the drought. Flour and grain were being imported from California.

PERU.

Dates from Callao to the 7th Jan. bring importafit news from Peru. General Castilla hak overthrown Echenrique and taken the government in his own hands. The latter had sought protection from the British Minister. Castilla entered Lima in triumph, which place being taken, a force was then sent to Callao and Castlees The squadron had also surrendered to the victor.

BOLIVIA, ETC.

Dates from Bolivia to the 27th of December say the rebel Acha had been put down, and those engaged with him pardoned by the government. An extra session of Congress was called for the 1st of February, to receive the resignation of the President.

Argenine Republic dates to the 21st of Dec. report all quiet.

Dates from Valparaiso to Dec. 30 bring no news of interest.

MEXICO.

Dates from Acapulco, Mexico, to the 23d say—"We learn that Alvarez obtained a complete victory in Guerrero. Santa Anna's army, 1,000 strong, surrendered to Alverez."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Sonora left San Francisco on the 16th, and arrived at Panama on the 20th; on the 18th she spoke the steamer Cortes, and on the 23d the Golden Age, both bound to San Francisco. The steamer John S. Stephens arrived at San Francisco on the 13th of January. The steamer Dl Dorado, from Havana, arrived at Aspinwall on the 30th ult.

The Markets.

Goldsboro' Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY,
By D. C. Carrington & Co.

BEEF CATTLE. per 100 lbs.	$3 50 *a* $4 00
BRICKS, per M.	6 00 *a* 7 00
CANDLES, per lb.,	
Tallow,	19 *a* 22 cts.
Adamantine,	28 *a* 33 "
Sperm,	37½ *a* 50 "
COFFEE, per lb.,	
Java,	17 *a* 18 "
Laguira,	14 *a* 15 "
Rio,	13½ *a* 14 "
COTTON, per lb.,	7 *a* 7¼ "
CORN MEAL, per bush.	85 *a* 90 "
Corn, per bush.	70 *a* 75 "
PEASE, Cow,	70 *a* 75 "
LIME, per bbl.,	2 00 *a* $2 25 cts. "
NAILS, per 100 lbs.	6,00 *a* 6,4 "
LARD, per lb.,	10 *a* 10½
BUTTER,	20 *a* 25 cts.
BEESWAX,	20 *a* 25 "
PORK, (new) per 100 lbs.	7 *a* 7½
Mess, per Bbl.	17 *a* $17½
SALT, (sacks)	2 15 *a* $2½
" Coarse Alum per bush.	90 cts.
TALLOW, per lb.,	9 *a* 10 "
BACON, (old) hog round,	9½ *a* 10½
IRON, Swedes,	6 *a* 6½
WHISKEY, Common,	60 *a* 65
MOLASSES, Cuba.	30 a 35
N. O. Syrup,	40 *a* 45
Sugar House,	45 *a* 50

Fayetteville Market.

BACON—	9	a	10
BEESWAX—	54	a	25
CANDLES—			
Fayetteville Factory,	18	a	20
Adamantine,	30	a	35
Sperm,	50	a	
COFFEE—			
Rio,	15	a	13
Laguira,		a	13
St. Domingo,	10	a	11
COTTON—			
Strictly prime,	8	a	8¼
Prime,	7¾	a	
Fair,	7½	a	
COTTON BAGGING—			
Gunny,	15	a	17
Dundee,	15	a	16
Burlaps,	10	a	00
COTTON YARNS—			
No. 5 to 10,	17	a	18
DOMESTIC GOODS—			
Brown Sheetings,	7½	a	8
Osnaburgs,	9½	a	10
FEATHERS—	40	a	45
FLOUR,			
Superfine,	8,00	a	8,10
Fine,	7,75	a	0,00
Scratched,	7,50	a	0,00
GRAIN—			
Corn,	90	a	1,00
Wheat,	0,00	a	0,00
Oats,	60	a	
Peas,	80	a	00
Rye,	1,00	a	1,10
HIDES—			
Dry,	9	a	12½
Green,	4	a	5
IRON—			
Sweedes, co. bar.,	5½	a	
Do. wide,	6	a	6½
English,	4	a	
LARD—	10	a	10½
LEAD—	8	a	8½
MOLASSES—			
Cuba,	28	a	00
New Orleans,	30	a	32
NAILS—	5½	a	6
OILS—			
Linseed,	80	a	
Tanners',	60	a	70
SALT—			
Liverpool, sack,	2,00	a	
do. Allum, bus.,	0,00	a	
SEED—			
Flaxseed,	1.10	a	1,20
Clover, per lb.,	12½	a	15
SHOT—			
Common, per bag,	2,25	a	
Buck,	2,25	a	
SPIRITS—			
Peach Brandy,	1,00	a	
Apple do.,	75	a	00
N. C. Whiskey,	55	a	60
Northerd do.,	60	a	
N. E. Rum,	45	a	50
Jamaica do.,	2,00	a	2,50
French Prandy,	4,00	a	6,00
American Gin,	75	a	80
Hollond do.,	1,75	a	2,00
SUGAR—			
Loaf,	11	a	12
Crushed,	10	a	11
St. Croix,	9	a	
Porto Rico,	7	a	9
New Orleans,	6	a	8
TALLOW—	12	a	12½
TOBACCO—			
Leaf.		a	
Manulactured,	8	a	15
WHITE LEAD—	2,25	a	2,50
WINDOW GLASS—			
8 x 10,	2,25	a	2,50
10 x 12		a	2,75
WOOL—	13	a	15

WILMINGTON MARKET—Feb. 10.

TURPENTINE.—200 bbls. Turpentine have been disposed of since Thursday morning last, at $2,50 per bbl. for Yellow Dip, and $1,60 for Hard.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Last sale was at 37 cts. per gallon.

ROSIN.—3,200 bbls. No. 3 Rosin, (large bbls.,) sold at $1,10 per bbl.

TAR.—246 bbls. were sold at $,75 per bbl.

COTTON.—36 bales sold at 8¼ cts. per lb., middling quality.

EMPTY SPIRIT BRLS.—1500 bbls. (second hand) sold at $1,50 each.

NEW YORK MARKET.

FEB. 7.—Flour is firm and upward; Southern is buoyant; sales of 2,200 bbls. at $8,87 a 9,31. Corn is firm and upward. No sales of Beef, which is dull and unchanged.—There is a moderate demand for Lard. Pork is upward and firm.

CHARLESTON MARKET.

FEB. 7.—Cotton.—The transactions to-day were limited to about 1200 bales, at extremes ranging from 7 to 9c. We have no change to notice in prices.

Goldsboro Dental establishment

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON.

Graduate in Medicine and Dentistry.

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services as practical Dentist to the public generally. Every variety of operation Surgical and Mechanical, warranted to be executed in accordance with the most modern and approved principles of the science of the Dental art.

Terms moderate, and every operation warranted, and in case of a failure to give entire satisfaction, no charge will be made.

SASH AND BLIND FACTORY.

THE Wilmington Sash and Blind Factory is in operation again, and is prepared to execute all orders at short notice for Sash, Blinds, Doors, Scrolls and Brackets of any shape or figure. Columns for Porches, Mouldings of any pattern or size, Banisters and Hand Rails for Stairway, Turning of any dimension.

The proprietor solicits the patronage of his friends and the public at large, and hopes to merit the same by the well execution of his work and prompt attention to all orders forwarded to him.

Office and Factory first building North of the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Depot.

S. P. IVEY.

Jan. 9th, 1855. 36—6t.

$10 Reward.

LOST, on the Main Road between White Hall and Clinton, a Black Leather Pocket Book with steel Clasp, containing about $30, mostly in N. C. money, consistng of 10 3 and $4 notes. The above reward will be given to any one who will find the book and deliver it to me. JOHN SHINE.

Goldsboro', N. C. Feb. 2, 3t.

A TERRIBLE CASE

Of Scrofula, of Twelve years standing, cured in one month, by Burrow's Elixir Vitæ.

NORFOLK, Va., July 19, 1854.

Mr. B. Burrow—Dear sir—I am under great obligations to you for effecting a cure of that dreadful disease *Scrofula*, by your preparation, called Elixir Vitæ. The disease had baffled the most skillful Physicians, and I had taken at least one hundred bottles of Sarsaparilla, &c., without anyteffect. I was in the most deplorable condition part of my neck ulcerated to such an extent as to leave my windpipe exposed; indeed life seemed to me a burden. I had given over the idea of ever finding relief until recommended by one who had been simultaneously affected and was cured by your medicine, I was induced to take your preparation; and although had been afflicted over twelve years, yet in the short space of thirdy days I was entirely cured. I am now in good health and have been ever since. The cure was through a miracle.

Yours, very respectfully,
JOHN WEBB.

This is to certify that John Webb appeared before me this day and made oath to the above statement. I am well acquainted with Mr. Jno. Webb; he is a respectable citizen of this city.

WM. D. DELANY,
Mayor of Norfolk, Va.

IN COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, Diseases of the Throat and Lungs; in Scrofula, Humors, Syphilis, Disease of the Blood, remember BURROW'S ELIXIR VITÆ is the only infallible specific known. Among others the Rev. Thomas Hume, of Portsmouth Va., an eminent divine of the Baptist pursuasion. has permitted the use of his name, having been cured of a disease of the Throat and Lungs. And for diseases of the Blood the Masons and Odd Fellows have endorsed its virtues, and for most diseases of a chronic nature its virtues are certified to by over 5000 persons.*** Price only $5 for six bottles. For sale by all Dealers in Medicine.

CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY
Fall and Winter Trade.

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his numerous friends and customers, that he has greatly increased his former stock of

Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry,

by a large and well assorted supply, selected by himself, purposely for the FALL & WINTER TRADE, all of which he is daily receiving, at the

SIGN OF THE "GOLD WATCH,"

NEARLY OPPOSITE MRS. GRISWOLD'S HOTEL.

He has now on hand a large and select stock of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold and Silver Pen and Pencil Cases, Gold Breast, Guard, and Fob Chains Gold Diamond Rings and Breat Pins, Gold Guard and Fob Keys, Gold Sleeve and Breast Buttons, Gold Bracelets and Ear Rings, Gold and Silver Thimbles and Spectacles, beautiful Fans, inlaid with pearl—a new and rich pattern; Pen and Pocket Knives of superior qualities, Porte Monnaies, Wade & Butcher's, and the Lecoultre Razors, Segar Cases, Ladies Port Folios, Jet Bracelets and Broaches. A large and select assortment of Clocks; Hai Brushes; English and Buffalo Dressing Combs, &c., &c.

It is his aim to extend his patronage solely by personal attention to his business and punctually to his engagements, and he will therefore endeavor too do his work in such a way as will satisfy his customers, maintain his reputation, and secure for him the friendship and esteem of all his patrons.

W. SEYMOUR.

Goldsboro', Nov. 2, 1853.—3t

Goldsboro' Drug Store.

HAVING just received from the North, a large supply of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Varnishes, Paint and Varnish Brushes Hair and Nail Brushes; Glass and Putty Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Pomatums, and Tonics, for the Hair, also, a large variety of Fancy Articles, Pert Monias, &c., &c.

I take this method of informing the Citizens of Goldsboro', and the adjoining counties that I will keep constantly on hand a good stock of the above articles and I hope by strict attention to business, and the wants of the public, to give satisfaction to all who may favor me with their patronage. All orders from Country Physicians, will be promptly filled, and prescriptions carefully compounded.

I barrel of Mrs. Miller's Snuff.

For sale at the Drug Store W. H. MOORE.

Goldsboro' 11, '54 6-

ANOTHER RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT,

BY WHICH

JOSIAH FIELDS

Becomes proprietor of the

NEW GOODS

IN THE

CHEAP! CHEAPER! CHEAPEST!

STORE,

Recently occupied by

W. S. BONNER,

OPPOSITE the Post Office and in which is still offered to the citizens of Wayne County and surrounding region, a choice assortment of Choice and Fancy

Staple Dry Goods.

Consisting of Cassimeres, Vestings, Jeans, Homespuns, Kerseys, Blankets, Calicoes, Cashmeres, Mouselin DeLanes, Handkerchiefs, of all descriptions; Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes of all sorts and sizes; Umbrellas, Carpet bags, and every thing that can please the eye or protect the body. Also, a large assortment of

Groceries,

Consisting of Coffee, Sugar, Cheese, Crackers, Butter, Fish, Beef, Tongues, and every thing usually kept in the Family Grocery line. In this Department he has a select Stock of choice

Crockery,

Consisting of Plates, Cups and Saucers, Wash Bowls and Pitchers, and a neat assortment of Glass ware. To complete his Stock and to supply every want of his old friends, the farmers, he offers them an assortment of articles of

Hardware,

Consisting of Spades, Shovels, Pots, Ovens, Fryingpans, Skillets, Andirons, Sadirons. Knivesand Forks, Spoons, Buckets, &c., &c. Also a general assortment of House Carpenters' tools, unequalled in the place, all of which he pledges himself to sell at the lowest Cash price.

Goldsboro,' August 29. 1—y

THE WARDROBE.

B. H. STAMMIRE,

At his Old Stand,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers, for the liberal patronage he has received, since his establishment in Goldsboro'.

He now offers them one of the finest Stocks of

Ready-made Clothing

ever offered in this market, and invites them all to call and see that *it is so.* He has goods to suit all tastes and purses, from the coarsest woolen sock to the finest silk shirt, and feels justified in saying that, among themwill be found cloth of the finest fabric and workmanship of the best and latest styles. His prices will be moderate, and he hopes, by unremitting attention to business, to merit and receive a liberal increase of former favors.

Gentlemen can be supplied with every needful article of dress, in almost every style, and need only call at the

WARDROBE

to be convinced of this. It is filled with socks, shirts, drawers, vests, pantaloons, coats, collars, cravats in every imagnable shape and form, and at all prices. He is determined that only one class of persons shall leave the WARDROBE *disappointed*—that class that no living man can *please.*

B. H. STAMMIRE.

Goldsboro', May 2, 1854 2-1y.

HENRY STROUSE,

HAS just returned from the Northern cities with a complete stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Consisting in part of Ladies' Dress Goods, Silks, Shawls, Mantillas, Bonnets, Ribbons, Laces, Edgings, Muslin de Laines, Bombazines, Alpacas, Ginghams, Calicoes, &c., &c.

A LARGE STOCK

Of Gentlemen's ready-made Clothing, such a Over, Frock, Sack, and Dress Coats A choice lot of Cloaks, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Hats and Caps, Umbrellas, Blankets, Domestics, &c., which will be sold for cash as low as any market in this State can afford.

To his old customers he would return thanks for their patronage, and desires a continuance of their favors.

Goldsboro', Oct 24th, 1854.—26

NOTICE.

THE undersigned take the privilege of informing the citizens of Goldsboro' and public generally, that they have formed a Co-partnership under the title of

JENKINS & KINTON,

For the purpose of Dealing in Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars, by the wholesale and retail; also, a complete assortment of Confectionaries and

READY MADE CLOTHING!

A superior article, made to order and of the the latest style. We sincerely ask and wish for the liberal patronage of the public, and al who think proper to call and examine. Due atttntion will be paid in trying to please.

☞ All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Goldsboro,' jan 2 no 33—6m.

CAROLINA HOTEL,

THE Largest and most Pleasantly situated Hotel in the City of Wilmington, corner of Market and Second streets, only a short distance from the Car depot and Steamboat Landings.

The Travelling public are respectfully notified that the Carolina Hotel, having changed hands, has been thoroughly renovated throughout, which makes it the most desirable House in town.

The Propriator is confident that he can give general satisfaction, and no exertions will be spared, on his part, to render the stay of his guests agreeable.

The Table

will be supplied with the choicest articles, selected from this and the adjacent markets, by one of the best Carterers.

The Bar

is furnished with choice Wines, Liquors and Segars, selected expressly for the Hotel.

Passengers, by the Cars and Boats, will find his TWO OMNIBUSSES in attendance, on their arrival.

B. B. BROWN, Proprietor.

Wilmington, Jan. 9, '55. 34-1y

Dr. WM. H. MOORE,

SUCCESSOR TO

VAUGHAN & MOORE,

GOLDSBORO', N. C.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils Dyes, Glass, Family Medicines, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Segars, Brandies, Wines, &c. &c.

All at low prices. 6-

NOTICE.

DR. DAVIS & MOORE have this day entered into Co-Partnership, for the purpose of practicing Medicine, and offer their professional services to the citizens of Goldsboro', and surrounding country. Dr. Davis can be found at the office when not professionally engaged. Dr. Moore can be found at the office of Dr. D., or at the Drug Store in the day, and at Mr. E. B. Borden's residence at night.

Jan. 20

W. DAVIS, W. H. MOORE

WM. ROBINSON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Kinston N. C.

CHAS. J. TAYLOR'S,

EMPIRE RESTAURANT,

CORNER 2nd and MARKET STS.

Jan. 9, '55.—1y. Wilmington, N. C

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, THAT I,

E. B. WOOD

ENCOURAGED by the liberal patronage heretofore extended toward me, would beg to announce to my patrons, and the surrounding citizens in general, that I have just returned from the New York, and Baltimore markets, with a splendid assortment of goods in my line, viz:

Jenny Lind Saddles, Best raw hide, Attuck pan Saddle, Kentucky best tub saddle Columbian Arab Traveller do., Spanish do., Fall back do., Quilted seat do., Scroll Cantle (Spanish) do., plane seat Columbian do., Quilted do. Spanish fancy do., Common do., Fancy Spanish side saddle, Bird of Paradise do., Bridles Markingales, whips, thongs, saddle-bags, collars (wagon and carriage) fly nets, together with a large assortment of harness of various kinds got up under his own superintendence, consisting of Carriage harness, Buggy do., Gig do. Wagon do., Stage do., together with every other article in his line of business which for durability, neatness, and price cannot be surpassed, if equalled, in the State.

☞ Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

If you would wish to save a dollar,
From crupper, up, e'en to the collar;
'Twill be *your* interest, one and all,
At E. B. Wood's to make a call.

Goldsboro', June 6—7 tf.

P. MURRAY, R. H. GRANT, I. PEACOCK.

MURRAY, GRANT & CO.

GENERAL COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C.—Special and prompt attention given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, &c.

The usual facilities offered on Consignments.

April 18. tf.

GOOD BOOKS BY MAIL.

PUBLISHED BY

FOWLERS' AND WELLS,

308 *Broadway, New York.*

In order to accommodate "The People" residing in all parts of the United States, the Publishers will forward by return of the first mail, any book named in the following list. The postage will be prepaid by them at the New York post office. By this arrangement of prepaying postage in advance fifty per cent. is saved to the purchaser. All letters containing orders should be postpaid and directed as follows:

FOWLERS' & WELLS,
308 *Broadway, N. Y.*

Constitution of Man. By Geo. Combe.—The only authorised American Edition. With 20 engravings, and a portrait of the author. Price, Muslin, 87 cts.

Defence of Phrenology. Containing an essay on the nature and value of Phrenological evidence; also; an able vindication of Phrenology. By Boardman. Price, 87 cents.

Domestic Life. Thoughts on its concord and discord, with valuable hints and suggestions. By N. Sizer. 15c.

Education: Its elementary principles founded on the nature of man. By J. G. Spurzheim, M. D. With an appendix, containing a description of the temperaments, and an analysis of the Phrenological faculties. 87c.

We regard this volume as one of the most important that has been offered to the public for many years.—Boston Medical and Surgical Journ.

Lectures on Phrenology. By Geo. Combe. With notes, an essay on the phrenological mode of investigation, and an historical sketch. By Dr. Boardman. Illustrated, $1 25.

Marriage: its history and philosophy. A Phrenological and Physiological exposition of the functions and qualifications necessary for happy marriage. Illustrated, 50c.

Memory and intellectual improvement: applied to self-education and juvenile instruction. Twentieth edition. Illustrated, 87c.

Matrimony: or, phrenology and physiology applied to the selection of congenial companions for life; including directions to the married for living together affectionately and happily. 30c.

Phrenology proved, illustrated and applied; accompanied by a chart, embracing an analysis of the primary mental powers in their various degrees of development, the phenomena produced by their combined activity, and the location of the phrenological organs. Together with a view of the moral and theological bearing of the Science. $1 25.

Phrenological Almanac. With portraits.—6 cents.

Phrenology and the Scriptures. An able, though small work. By Rev. John Pierpont. 12c.

Phrenological Guide. Designed for students of their own characters. 15c.

Self-culture and perfection of character; including the education and management of youth. 87c.

"Self-made, or never made, is the motto. No individual can read a page of it without being improved thereby.—Com. School Advocate.

Self-Instructor in phrenology and physiology. Illustrated with one hundred engravings; including a chart for recording the various degrees of development. By O. S. and L. N. Fowler. Price in paper, 25c., in muslin, 50c.

Accidents and emergencies: a guide, containing directions for treatment in bleeding, cuts, bruises, sprains, broken bones, dislocations, railway and steamboat accidents, burns and scalds, bites of mad dogs, cholera, injured eyes, choking, poison, fits, sun stroke, lightning, drowning, etc., etc Appendix by Dr. Trall, 15c.

Indigestion, Forbes, and Houghton, on the water treatment. A compilation of papers and lectures on the subject of hygiene and hydropathy. Edited by Houghton. $1 25.

Consumption: its prevention and cure by the water treatment. With advice concerning hemorrhage of the lungs, coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, and sore throat. By Dr. Shew. 87c.

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Goldsboro', Oct. 15, 1853 26—y

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October 3, 1854.—1y—

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE Fourth Semi-Annual Session of this Institution will commence on the 7th day of August next.

The principal is now on a tour North, for the purpose of purchasing a complete set of Philosophical, Chemical, and Astronomical Apparatus; also to make such additions to our present Library as the advancement of the pupils require.

We shall thus be enabled to open the next session with renewed facilities for imparting knowledge, and such as are possessed by but few institutions of the Kind in our country.

In entering into the history of the past not to [illegible] and tracing it up to the present [illegible] be understood, as I certainly do not design, giving any thing of a partizan character to any remarks I shall make. In turning to Roman history we find that the great controlling element of modern times—the commercial interchange of the commodities of the world, owes its origin to a limited commerce, carried on from the tenth to the fifteenth century, between a few Italian States, and that this alone was the only species of national trade then known to Europe. To the rise and perfection of this system are we indebted for the institution of banking. When Italian commerce began to spread itself to more distant markets, some other means of trade, than the actual exchange of property itself was found to be necessary—some circulating medium was required—some standard, by which legal as well as general consent, should measure and represent the value of property, and thereby facilitate its exchange. Various articles were used for this purpose, but none found to be so well adapted to the business or use of trade—uniting such a just proportion between an intrinsic and exchangeable value as that which we denominate money.

The word Bank is of Italian origin and derives its name from the custom of the Jews in sitting upon the benches of the market places to loan money. The first bank was established at Venice in 1157, to assist the expedition of the Crusades. This Bank answered but one of the purposes of our present banking system, being a bank exclusively of deposit.

In 1345 a bank was established at Genoa and re-established in 1407, uniting the business of loaning money to receiving deposites, and dealing considerably in bills of exchange. In 1350 the privileges of banking were granted to the cloth merchants of Barcelona, in Spain. In 1609 the Bank of Amsterdam was established, in 1619 the Bank of Hamburgh, in 1635 that of Rotterdam, and in 1694 that of England. This last mentioned Bank may be said to be the great fount of our present banking system, uniting the three departments of deposits, discounts and circulation. It was projected by a merchant named Patterson, and was chartered to assist William and Mary in carrying on the war against France. Here arose an alliance which has ever since existed, and been handed down to us, between governments and such chartered institutions. In 1690 paper money was issued in the colony of Massachusetts to assist the expedition against Quebec. In 1712 a Bank was establshed in South Carolina, and 1730 in Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Pennsylvania. But so irregular was the value of this currency—so destructive to the healthy trade of the colonies—so injurious to their morals and pursuits that the British Parliament in 1763 prohibited the issue of any more paper money by the colonies. This prohibition lasted until the war of the Revolution, when our Congress, to enable us to prosecute that war, authorized the issue of what was denominated *Continental money*, and made it treason on the part of our citizens to refuse it in payment of military stores. This extraordinary legislation could only be justified by the extraordinary crisis of our affairs, for its deleterious effects were felt for a long time after the close of that war. The Bank of North America was chartered in 1781, repealed in 1785, but rechartered for fourteen years in 1787, and then continued by successive acts of the Pennsylvania Legislature. In 1781 the Bank of the United States was chartered with a capital of ten millions by the General Government and expired in 1811. In 1816 the Bank of the U. S. was chartered with a capital of thirty-five millions, and at its expiration in 1836 the number of State Banks had increased from 89 to 767, in 1840 to 901 and on the 1st January, 1854 to 1,208 with an aggregate capital paid in of $261,476,971.

Thus we see, Mr. Chairman, that from the foundation of ours, and almost every other Government, paper money has been issued and recognised as a par-value currency.—Sanctioned by the different Legislatures, they have issued and circulated their notes in all parts of the country and been adoped as the universal medium of exchange. Purporting to be convertable into gold or silver, which they promise to pay on demand, each note goes out as the reputed representative, and the aggregate issue of these notes represent the specie basis of circulation. Any increase or diminution in the amount of this circulation alters the relation between debtor and creditor. A change either way effects materially the price of money, and therefore its relative value as a circulating medium.—While on the increase every trade, occupation or profession seems embued with new life and activity. Every enterprise finds ready purses and willing hands. Our whole population feels its stimulating effects—industry toils with hope—commerce widens its scope, and wealth spreads its bounties to every eye. But change the scene. Every thing is now dark, gloomy and uncertain.—Trade languishes, business stagnates, apprehension and distrust are felt by the entire community. But none feels so sensibly its keen distress as the laborer who toils for his daily bread. Paralized in his efforts and encompassed with want, the gloom of despondency settles thickly around him, and the bright star of promise falls from the dark bosom of his future.

But sir, I admit that until a very recent date, a great deal of the elements of party have been mixed up in the character and management of banking institutions. The one party opposed on the grounds that they saw in the incorporation of such institutions a return to the old system of Feudal tyranny—a concentration of power in the hands of the few—the withdrawal of capital from other more legitimate sources of investment, and a consequent neglect of agricultural improvement. The Bank of the United States was chartered under the auspices of one who declared it to be a "political engine," assuming as well to regulate the political as the financial affairs of the country. Was it not reasonable to suppose that the party against whom such formidable opposition was directed, should have united and bent all their energies to its overthrow and defeat? The consummation of this desire was effected by the executive veto of President Jackson, for which he deserved that gratitude commensurate with the achievement of a second delivery of his country. But as one party praised the other as loudly condemned.—While the one looked upon our banking system as the great disturbing cause of our financial difficulties, the other praised it as the great panacea to cure the evils of a deranged currency—to regulate and equalize the rates of exchange and to set wealth afloat through the whole community.

But the happy mean between these extreme opinions has been attained and a compromise effected which, while it removes the cause of apprehension, effectually shields the public against injury or loss. The introduction of an element, not possessed by former institutions of the kind, requiring the private property of the stockholders pledged to a redemption of the notes, has confined their circulation to a necessary limit, checked overissues, and safely guarded the public interest against the injury resulting from the unnecessary inflation or expansion of the currency. Had the Bank of the United States with other State institutions of that day, possessed this element, instead of having its capital invested in State, company and corporation stocks, subject at all times to disastrous fluctuations, the distressing scenes of 1836-'37 which almost abolished our code of public morals, would not now be so indelibly impressed upon the recollection of the public mind. The banks of Scotland possess this binding clause, and I am told uniformly present her citizens with a reliable 'par value' currency.

While then the public interest is sufficiently protected in the charter of these institutions, it only becomes a question for Legislatures to determine what are the commercial wants of the communities, praying for more banking facilities?

It is yet a very difficult and undefined proposition in political science to adjust a proper proportion between the monied capital and the permanent wealth of a country. The real wealth of a nation consists in its natural endowments, and the accumulations therefrom, resulting from the employment of labor, after paying the expenses of that labor. No nation can be said to be improved, or her agricultural or commercial wants supplied until she can command labor to improve all her property and the pecuniary ability to pay for that labor. Is North Carolina in this condition? what is her banking capital, and what the extent of her agricultural, mechanical and commercial wants? Has she the requisite capital to bring all her lands into cultivation—to build her Railroads—to encourage her manufactories—to increase her commerce—to foster her common Schools, and seminaries of learning, and to give hope to every enterprise, and protection to every interest? Does she not rather present the extraordinary spectacle of being rich in all the varied resources of wealth, of power and of population, without the means of either enjoying her natural and beneficent endowments, or of adding one gem to her glory, her grandure and her power?

The permanent wealth of North Carolina is estimated to be not less than four hundred millions of dollars, while her banking capital is less than five millions, not enough either to buy the products now carried to one of her market-towns, or of supplying the means to the farmers for making these products.—When this extraordinary disproportion exists, the principal amount of existing capital is usually absorbed in commercial banking, without extending encouragement to agriculture in that ratio its great importance demands. Commercial banking to be safe and profitable requires loans to be made on actual values, at too short intervals for these values to be produced from the soil, in order that the bank may receive from one man as much as it loans out to another. Its use therefore is to supply dealers on time sufficient to enable them to resell or exchange their purchases, that the reimbursement may meet the loan at maturity. But little capital in proportion to the business done is required in this operation. An example will better illustrate my meaning. The distiller who buys turpentine requires his note to be discounted at bank only on time sufficient to enable him to effect the process of distillation and convert the spirits and rosin into money. The commission merchant turns over his outlay in still less time, requiring only the delay of shipment or resale. These purchases if judiciously made yield a profit which with the original outlay is often invested and brought back in exchangable values and bartered to the farmer for his second crop. Now the only permanent capital required in all this operation is in the farm that produced the article—the land, trees and labor that made the turpentine, and in the still and fixtures that manufactured it into spirits and rosin. Now it is evident, Mr. Chairman, if this farmer wished to extend his business by purchasing more land, or labor, he would require loans to be made to him at times long enough to enable him to produce the amount from his investment. This could not be done with the rapidity of commercial operations. Hence the farmers of our country find but little accommodation at the counter of our banks; the share-holders of these Institutions, preferring like all other occupations, to deal in that business which turns over the largest profits in the shortest time. This, although usually practised, is, in my opinion, a mistaken policy, for as all interest depend upon the success of agriculture, the community as well as the banks themselves, must ultimately feel its deliterious effects. And here, Mr. Chairman, by way of parenthesis, I would remark, that in all communities where this scarcity of capital prevails, the legitimate purpose of banking seems to be perverted from that of *loaning* to that of *borrowing* money—men of limited means work themselves into high places and become themselves the largest borrowers.

In order to illustrate the truth of the proposition I have here laid down, I have been at some trouble to collect the statistics from the census of 1850, showing the comparative amount and means of wealth of North and South Carolina.

	N. Carolina.	S. Carolina.
Population,	868,903	668,507
Square Miles,	50,000	29,000
Population to sq. Mile,	17	23
Value of Real and Personal Estate,	$226,800,472	288,257,694
No. of farms in cultivation,	56,916	21,969
Acres of improved land,	5,453,977	4,072,651
Value of farming implements and machinery.	3,931,532	4,136,354
Value of live Stock.	17,717,647	14,060,015
Val. of animals slaughtered.	5,767,766	1,302,637
Tons of Hay.	145,062	20,925
Bush's of Indian corn.	27,911,051	16,271,565
" Wheat,	2,130,192	1,066,277
" Oats,	4,052,078	2,322,155
Potatoes, sweet and Irish,	5,716,027	4,472,962
" Rye,	229,563	43,790
Lbs. of Rice,	5,465,898	160,930,968
" Tobacco,	11,980,786	74,285
Gal's of Wine,	11,058	5,880
Bales of Cotton,	73,849	300,901
Pounds of Wool,	970,758	487,283
" Flax,	503,796	333
No. of Manufacturing establishments.	2,523	1,473
Val. of Cotton and Woolen Manufactures.	855,002	748,338
Value of Iron,	92,347	87,683
" home made,	2,089,522	909,525
Total, Cotton, Woolen, Iron and home made, Tonnage,	45,219	36,072
Do. of vessels built in 1850,	2,681	——
State Debt,	957,000	2,061,292
Ordinary Ex. of Government.	75,000	115,000

From these statistics it will be seen that we exceed her in all the natural elements and productions of wealth, but in the value of her real and personal estate, and the value of her farming implements and machinery she exceeds us. This can only be accounted for on the grounds that more of her banking capital is used for agricultural purposes than ours.

While she gives employment to over fourteen millions of dollars, we use but a little over four millions. In these statistics I have omitted the amount accruing from our Fisheries, turpentine, ground Pea, timber and shingle business, which require the employment of a vast capital.

Contending then for the truth of the proposition and holding these opinions, I frankly confess my readiness to vote for an increase of capital at every point when I can be satisfied that there is want of banking facilities. Instead of such increase depreciating our currency by multiplying the chances of mismanagement, I believe it will render their operations more healthy and safe by creating that competition and dependence which should exist in all occupations. By this I do not mean that I would vote for an independent bank in every precinct, but that I would charter banks of large controlling capital, calculated to give permanency to the character of our country, with branches so located, that spreading their operations as it were in concentric circles will cover, and meet the wants of every locality. I am aware that there is strong opposition to the system of branching upon this floor, but I shall hold myself in readiness to show at the proper time that it is a salutary privilege. It is not for us to say whether under the present circumstances, the branching system, of itself, is an evil; but whether it is not a less evil than the incorporation of so many small institutions.

I come now, Mr. Chairman, to speak of the wants of the immediate applicants for the passage of this bill. And here we see that same disproportion between the active and permanent capital of Wilmington, as exists in the State at large, and a greater disparity between her capital and trade than in any of her sister market towns on the Atlantic coast.

The banking capital of Wilmington is now one million fifty thousand dollars. Her statistics show a large increase in the population, wealth and capacity for commerce within the last five years.

In 1840 her taxable Polls were but	751
In 1853 the same amounted to	2700
Value of town property of the former date,	$532,702
The same at the latter	3,581,220

Depth of water in the bar in June 1853, 11½ feet.

In January '54, 12½—November 54, 12½, and within the last eight months 14 feet.—Her Tonnage in May '54, was 175000 tons, representing 815 vessels.

Invested by citizens of Wilmington, in schemes of a public character $1,280,000, and in vessels and Steamboats $450,500, making their expenditures for such property exceed their present banking capital $680,500. What community however devoted to the cause of Internal Improvement can make such a liberal showing?

I shall now proceed to show, Mr. Chairman, from reliable statistics, that the banking capital is great y disproportionate to her trade in comparison to other towns and cities of the Union. I have before said her banking capital was $1,050,000. The amount of produce bought and sold in her market, or her aggregate purchases, foot up to $7,000,000, and her exports exceed ten millions, showing a difference of nearly seven to one. In Savannah there is a like complaint of the want of more banking facilities, and strong efforts are being made to obtain more, but this extraordinary disproportion as with Wilmington does not even now exist. Banking capital of Savannah is $3,100,000, exports $8,428,725. In Charleston, with whom Wilmington has to compete for a trade common to them both—the banking capital is $12,000,000, exports $19,000,000; Philadelphia capital $15,000,000, exports $20,000,000; New York $47,750,400 capital, exports about $60,000,000; in Boston the capital is $32,520,525, and her exports but $18,358,875.—Now, Mr. Chairman, this bill proposes to increase the present banking capital of Wilmington $500,000. Is it an unreasonable proposition? Is not its necessity shown in the large excess of her external trade over her pecuniary means? It is said by the best writers on political economy that the internal commerce of any city exceeds ten times the amount of her external. Take the half of this as applicable to Wilmington, and what extraordinary financiering it must require not only on the part of the Banks but her citizens to maintain this commerce? Let any member of this body visit that place, as many did during the holydays, and you will find quantities of produce lying upon her wharves unsold, except upon sixty or ninety days credit. Is this not injurious to the interest of the producer? Our Banks usually discounting 90 days' paper have been compelled to restrict their customers to thirty days drafts. This affects injuriously our coastwise trade and entirely precludes any accommodation to our foreign importations. Considerable efforts are being made by our merchants to carry on a direct trade with Europe. This requires to be done upon six months' paper, and unless our capital is increased no encouragement in the way of banking accommodations can be extended to them.

Now, Mr. Chairman, it will be recollected by a few now among us that when Wilmington applied to the Legislature of '46-'7 for an increase of $250,000 in the incorporation of the Commercial Bank, that a bomb shell thrown into the camp of an unsuspecting enemy would not have produced more excitement and apprehension than was exhibited upon this floor. Some of the most eloquent speeches of the session were made in opposition to that measure. All the dread horrors of bankruptcy, repudiation and disgrace startled the imagination of members—the tocsin of alarm was sounded and the Legislature would not launch the old ship of State upon the vast sea of speculation unmanned and uncaptained, except by wild and inexperienced youth. Yes, sir, I and my then more youthful colleague were requested to stand aside—to tarry at Jericho until the symbol of age gave respectability and force to our opinions. The wealth of Wilmington was represented to be fictitious, her commerce overstrained and ruinous, and her apparent prosperity but the hectic bloom upon the consumptive patient, denoting only the progress of the disease and the certainty of its speedy and fatal termination.

Now let these *experienced and financial* gentlemen examine these statistics and say if their predictions were true—if her trade were overstrained and dangerous—her prosperity fictitious and all her improvements but paper fabrics, subject at any time to be blown away by the first disastrous gale of commercial distress? This I have marked, Mr. Chairman, as the era when old fogy predictions began to fail, and they themselves became unsuitable representattives of the American character, when their *penny post* ideas of government began to be alarmed and supplanted by the more buoyant and extravagant notions of Young America. And however extravagant these notions and predictions, there is an element of progress in the American character that in no instance has allowed them to fail or be forfeited. Instead of Wilmington answering the predictions of her old fogy assailants, she was found to possess within herself the elements of a safe and healthy progress, not resulting from dangerous speculations, but from the advantages of her natural position, added thereto the industry and enterprise of as devoted spirits as ever breathed incense around the altar of patriotism. I might here, Mr. Chairman, indulge my own feelings in eulogistic praise of that people, but when that has been better said by others, modesty would at least impose upon her own sons the reserve of silence. I saw a short time since in a little paper published in the outskirts of California, when appealing to its village citizens in behalf of some contemplated project in order to excite their emulation, referred to Wilmington—that a little town of three thousand inhabitants, situated on the barren sand-hills of North Carolina, had actually constructed a Railroad one hundred and sixty miles long. Yes, sir, with that arm reaching into Virginia and the other to Manchester and Charlotte, with a full, broad bosom, fronting Cape Fear and Deep River, the Central Railroad, and all other purely North Carolina works of internal improvement, to receive their treasures into the lap of her commerce, who does not see in the advantages of such a position a future career of increased prosperity, to reward the devotion of her sons and to attract the admiration of the high-toned, public spirited throughout the land? Whatever schemes of internal improvement this or any subsequent Legislature may project, if they shall have for their object the developement of North Carolina resources—their cheap and speedy transit to a North Carolina market town, Wilmington, from the advantages of her position and the enterprise of her citizens will become the larger shareholder in their profits. Let me then especially entreat those gentlemen upon this floor, representing constituents living not only upon these works of improvements already completed but all contemplated schemes, to come forward, vote for this bill—give us more capital to buy your produce, and Wilmington will go on prospering and to prosper; the bright arch of promise will span her future, and one grand, unvaried hue pervade its every part.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

ON and after Monday, January 1st, 1855, the North Carolina Rail Road will be opened for the transportation of Passengers and Freight, from Goldsboro' to Durham's, 26 miles West of Raleigh.

Passenger train leaves Goldsboro' daily at 8 oclock, A. M.
Passenger Train passes Raleigh daily at 6 o'clock, "
Passenger Train arrives at Durham's, daily at 7 olclock, 46 min. "

RETURNING.

Passenger Train leaves Durham's daily at 2 o'clock, P. M.
Passenger train passes Raleigh daily at 8 o'clock, 30 min. "
Passenger train arrives at Goldsboro' daily at 6 o'clock, 42 min. "

Connecting with the United States Mail Train, on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, at Goldsboro'; the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road at Raleigh, and Messrs. Bland & Dunn's Mail line of four horse Post Coaches, at Durham's, running daily, via: Hillsboro', Graham, Greensboro', Jamestown, Salem, and Lexington, to Salisbury, from which point to Charlotte, the North Carolina Company are running a daily train.

A Freight train leaves Goldsboro', every Thursday, for Durham's, returning every Friday.

A Way Freight train, leaves Goldsboro', every Tuesday, for Stallings', returning same day, and will make extra trips when necessary.

WALTER GWYNN,
Chief Engineer,
N. C. R. R. Co.

Goldsboro', Jan. 1st, '55. 8—tf.

☞ Republican and Wilmington Journal

D. C. CARRINGTON & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

WOULD Respectfully inform the citizens of Wayne and adjoining counties, that they have commenced business in the town of Goldsboro', on the corner of West centre and Chestnut streets, where they are daily receiving a large and comprehensive stock of goods in their line, which will be sold low for cash, or on time, to responsible and punctual customers. All orders from the country will be carefully filled, and articles forwarded with dispatch, at Wilmington prices for *cash bills*, with only the addition of the cost of transportation. They have now in store, and are daily in receipt of the following goods:

GROCERIES.

4 bbls Crushed Clarified and Lo'n Sugars.
2 Boxes best Loaf Sugars.
25 Bags Rio Laguira and Java Coffee.
100 Sacks Ground alum Salt.
10 bags coarse " "
1½ bbls Fulton market beef,
6 bbls city mess pork.
12 boxes sperm adamantine and tallow candles.
6 " Stuart's Fancy Candies.
5 bbls Distillers glue
01 bbl bungs assorted sizes,
200 lbs pure white lead.
1 bbl boiled linseed oil.
1 " raw " "
30 bbls whisky gin and rum.
4 old rye whiskey.
1 bl old Bourbon whiskey very superior
Fine French brandies, Pale and Bro. Cherry Port and Madeira wines, London Porter, Old Otard brandy in bottles, old Holland Gin, in do. Butter and soda Crackers, old English Dairy Cheese, 12 bbls mackerel, 1 quintel Cod fish, in fact every article kept in the line.

In connection with the above we have a fine assortment of

Staple Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes Hats and Caps,

Hardware and Cutlery, Coopers Blacksmith and Carpenters Tools, Fine double and single Barrel Guns, Hollow ware, Earthen ware, Crockery and Glass ware, Leather, Cotton bagging and Rope, Table and Dairy Salt, Grindstones, Saddlery, a fine assortment; Buckets Brooms, and Tubs, Willow Ware in great variety, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters and great variety of smaller articles too numerous to mention.

Call and examine our stock and prices, and